The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Highly Important from the National Capital.

ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

The South Carolina Representatives in their Seats.

An Early Adjournment and no Business Done.

The President's Message to be Delivered To-day.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS AS TO ITS CHARACTER

Strange Rumors in Reference to Mr. Buchanan's Intentions.

STRONG HOPES OF A COMPROMISE.

Latest Reports of the Secession Movements at the South.

A John Brown Sympathy Meeting Broken up in Boston.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

The South Carolina members, after consultation, determined to resume their seats, and during an eloquent prayer by the Chaplain they appeared to be much impressed with the responsibility resting upon them and their constituents. As soon, however, as the roll-call commenced, the Southern members gathered into squads and engaged in earnest conversation.

Republicans generally retained their seats, and seemed absorbed in the various letters and papers spread out on their desks. Extraordinary quiet pervaded the Hall, while the immense galleries and lobbies were packed to suffocation.

The gallery allotted to foreign Ministers was full for the first time, showing the deep interest felt by the Diplomatic Corps in the present crisis of affairs. Not one-half the people visiting the Capitol this morning could find admittance.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3—P. M.

The remarkable good order and the apparent kind feeling exhibited in both houses of Congress today, are the subject of much comment among all parties, and revive a strong hope that all the difficulties will be amicably settled, and the integrity of the Union preserved. Even the most extreme Southern men express gratification at the manifestations, and the several parties actively engaged in arranging a plan for pacification, have become encouraged to persevere, the impression being general that with the President's Message and wise counsels, the storm will pass over, leaving the Government not only unshaken, but on a firmer basis than it ever before stood.

The Northwestern Democrats have had several informal conferences, but without arriving at any result. Several plans of reconciliation were suggested, but the members from Ohio contended that they were powerless, and that their efforts would be fruitless, at least for the present. At the proper time they will be heard, expressing but one voice for the Union.

The Southern Democrats will hold no meetings or consultations for the present, but await the development of events.

Reliable information from Texas represents that State as on the eve of revolution against the State Government. Gov. Houston refuses to convene the Legislature, and the Legislature alone can authorize the holding of a State Convention. The impression prevails that a Convention will be called by the people, and that having overthrown the State Government, they will secede from the Union. This information, I understand, has been received by one of her Senators. It is believed that the prospect of a speedy reconciliation here will check proceedings there, and maintain order in that State.

Senator Clingman, I learn, will to-morrow, or as soon as the opportunity offers, propose a peaceable separation of the States and a fair division of the assets and liabilities. This he thinks desirable, if disunion is to take place. The details could be better settled before than after a separation—each State taking, at valuation, such public property as may fall within her limits, and paying her portion of the public debt.

Secretary Cobb will certainly retire from the Cabinet in a few days, to be succeeded by Mr. SouttEr, although Mr. Schell's claims have been under consideration.

Secretary Thompson will resign, it is said, on Thursday, and be succeeded by Gov. Pratt of Maryland.

Mr. Schell left this afternoon for New-York with the President's Message, and Mr. Buchanan, guarding against any possible accident from telegraphing his Message South, and misconstruction in consequence thereof, has dispatched Mr. Trescott, Assistant Secretary of State, with two copies for Gov. Gist, of South Carolina. He left with them in this afternoon's boat.

It is not expected that the Reports of the Departments will enter at all into the topics that now agitate the country. They will be strictly confined to the routine business appropriate to each.

From the Secretary of War we ought to learn something of the strength of the several forts in the Southern States,—but I think no such information will be embodied in his report. The movements of our troops in New-Mexico and the Indian Territory will occupy considerable space. The experiments with rifle cannon have been highly satisfactory, and measures are recommended for procuring a supply of these arms. A national foundry for cannon is greatly needed. Breech-loading arms will be indorsed as far superior to all others.

The Secretary of the Interior will make a full and interesting report. Of the Public Lands 12,060,033 acres have been disposed of, 3,977,619 being sold for cash, yielding $2,021,425;—2,665,623 have been absorbed under the railroad grants, and the rest in bounty land warrants and the swamp grants. Over a million of dollars has been expended in the payment of pensions during the last year. The income of the Patent-office has been about $8,000 above its expenses; 3,896 patents have been issued and 3,612 applications rējected. The Census is so far advanced that its aggregates can be prepared for the present Congress. The necessity of revising the laws prohibiting the Slave-trade, especially in providing for the disposal of rescued negroes, is urged.

The Secretary of the Navy will report in favor of razeeing and converting into first-class steam frigates eight ships-of-the line, which he says can be done at a cost of $383,000 each. The other ships-of-the-line would not pay for the expense, being old and nearly used up. The sailing frigates *Sabine* and *Santee* are to be left as they are, and the remaining six sailing frigates converted into steam sloops-of-war, and finally into store-ships. New sloops-of-war should be built to replace those built prior to 1840. The present condition of the active Navy is then reviewed and commended. The Secretary reports in favor of screw-steamers, and against sidewheel-steamers, in case of war. An increase of the Navy is demanded, on the ground that we have now a navigating interest of five million tons, an import and export trade of six or seven millions of dollars, and a coasting trade of equal extent and value. All additions to the Navy should employ steam power. Attention is called to the fact that the Constitution prohibits individual States from creating a navy of their own. Estimates are submitted for replacing all the prominent Navy-yards of the country in a condition of full activity. A high compliment is paid to the efficiency and discipline of the Naval Academy under Capt. Blake. Figures are given to show that the education of the pupils has improved. In the Slave-trade twelve vessels have been captured this year by the African Squadron, and more than 3,000 negroes rescued. A strong hint is then given that the Slave-trade can only finally be suppressed by England's enforcing her treaty of 1817 with Spain in reference to Cuba, or the annexation of Cuba by the United States. The bill introduced by Jefferson Davis prohibiting the purchase of patented articles for the Army and Navy is next attacked as injurious to the public service. The Secretary recommends that he be given power to purchase butter, cheese, flour and tobacco for the Navy by private purchase and not by advertised contract. The present state and services of the various squadrons and ships are then formally recorded, compliments being paid to Commodores Poor, Porter and Brent for prompt action in righting the wrongs of American citizens. The Japanese Embassy, reports as to the marine corps, surgeons and paymasters, together with brief statistics of the various exploring expeditions, form the main balance of the Secretary's report, which closes with a summary of naval estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862—total amount, $11,513,904 01.

The first day's calm may perhaps presage a storm. Nothing was done or attempted in reference to the subject of secession. All await the Message of the President, though no one has any certain knowledge of its contents. The Republicans generally express a want of confidence in Mr. Buchanan, and think his advice will not amount to much. The secession of South Carolina, at least as far as the action of her Convention can go, is universally conceded. If she proceeds, after that event, to acts of rebellion, all Union and law-abiding men can see no other consistent course for the Administration than to enforce obedience to the Federal laws and Constitution. The Republican representatives, elected as they have been, will certainly be repudiated by the people if they yield to the reasonable demands of the rebels, or countenance treason or revolution.

Various propositions of compromise are being discussed. It is impossible to predict which, if any, is likely to be acceptable, or of any service.

The rumor current yesterday, that Secretary Cobb had resigned, was incorrect. No Senators are present to-day from South Carolina, Georgia or Louisiana. Senator Benjamin is on his way. Slidell is at home engineering to secure his rēelection.

During the offering of prayer in the House this morning, by Rev. Mr. Stockton, the Chaplain, while he prayed very earnestly for the preservation of the Union, a Southern member remarked, "Too late—that is just praying in fun."

The Republicans are ready and anxious to proceed to business. Mr. Grow made an unsuccessful attempt to get the Homestead bill in such a position that it may be discussed and acted upon. He was prevented by the adjournment.

The members of both Houses have got the balance of their salaries, but no mileage. Some of them are indignant, but there is no help for it, as the money is not forthcoming.

An early effort will be made to repeal the "stay law" of Jeff Davis, on the purchase of patented articles for the use of the Army and Navy, and also to repeal the unjust and ill-considered resolution for forty per cent. reduction on the public printing. The first of these embarrasses the War and Navy Departments, and the other, if continued in force, would virtually suspend the necessary public printing.

The arrivals are numerous to-day, and the hotels are rapidly filling. Speculations as to Lincoln's Cabinet and appointments have subsided, the engrossing topic being the threatened secesssion and the disruption of the Union. The Southern Whigs and Americans are earnestly opposed to the revolutionists of the Cotton States.

It has been hinted very privately—it comes from a high source—that rather than coerce the South Mr. Buchanan would resign. It is stated in Democratic circles that he said as much to a prominent Secessionist last week. It is certain that he is in great trouble. His Message respecting the sectional difficulty has been rewritten several times, and no one knows the contents to-night. Such a course only betrays the weakness of his Administration, and gives color to the report that he will give up in despair rather than meet the crisis and observe his oath of office. This report gives strength to the revolutionary movement. In case he resigns, Breckinridge will succeed, which his friends believe would save the Union. The President's vacillating course respecting this matter and the Message, has sent consternation among the Union men. It is evident that he does not mean to crush treason, Jacksonlike. The Message will tell.

The Southern Union men met to-night to consult—the Northern Union men not being in. It was made exclusively a Southern affair, with the intention of settling upon a plan to save the Union, and present, as a balance of power in Congress, an *ultimatum* for both sections.

Several parties representing the City Horse Railroad are present already. Half a dozen plans will be submitted by different companies.

The Republicans will hold separate State consultations to discuss the present difficulties. No general caucus will be held, North or South. No strict party lines will be laid down by the Republicans in the matter of sectional difficulties, as the subject is not, and cannot properly come before Congress for caucus or Congressional party action.

Several Pacific railroad enterprises are already represented.

Later.—It is understood that the Republican members are a unit in favor of compromise. The New-Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, New-York, and other Republicans, have talked the thing over to-night in separate parties.

The Southern Union men accomplished nothing to-night.

The Committees of Congress have waited on the President, and the Message will be sent in at 12 o'clock to-morrow. It is understood to be strongly Union by the Committees.

Senator Cameron declares that he is not, and has not been, a candidate for any place in the Cabinet. This probably settles the Pennsylvania question, so far as McMichael is to succeed Bigler. Cameron will be reëlected to the Senate when his term expires, and Grow will be urged for Secretary of the Interior.

P. AND Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

Among the various propositions with a view to quieting the present political evils, is one proposing that all the Representatives of the Southern States, South Carolina excepted, have a conference and prepare a list of their grievances, and what will satisfy them as a remedy. This is to be submitted to the conservative Republicans, and if it meets with sufficient favor from them, then, after the reading of the President's Message, that that part in reference to the political troubles be referred to a Committee of one from each State. This proposition is being discussed to-day, and it is said that several prominent Republicans have already acquiesced in it.

The United States Supreme Court met in their new Chamber at noon. Chief-Justice Taney and all the Associate Judges were present except Judge Wayne. The Court shortly afterward adjourned and the Judges proceeded to the White House personally, and paid their respects to the President, and afterwards left their cards for the Vice-President.

Vice-President. After the adjournment of the Supreme Court, the members of the Bar practicing in that Court held a meeting to express their regret at the death of Associate Justice Daniel, which occurred during the vacation.

The congratulations among the members of both Houses of Congress were seemingly as cordial as heretofore. Many of them had met to-day in their respective chambers for the first time since the last session.

The assurances of the Representatives and others from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, that these States will positively follow the movement of South Carolina, have unmistakably alarmed the Conservatives, who, before coming hither, were, they say, of the opinion that that State only would venture upon secession.

The Republican Senators held a caucus to-day with reference to the formation of the Standing Committees.

Some of the political friends of Vice-President Breckinridge waited upon him on Saturday and tendered him a serenade, which he declined.

A consultation is being held to-night between the several Congressional delegations of the Southern States. The object seems to be to secure the coöperation of the Border Slave States in the secession movement.

The Treasury to-day was enabled to pay only about 25 per cent. of the mileage of Congressmen.

The projected meeting to-night of the Union members and Senators has been indefinitely postponed at the request of Mr. Crittenden.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

The members are at length beginning to flock in. The Republicans seem to be calm and self-poised, and will probably proceed to business, on Monday, just as if nothing in the world had happened. It is, however, evident that they are not indifferent to the unfortunate excitement which prevails, and so far as I have been able to consult with them, there is a unanimous desire to do whatever honorable men may do to convince the South that they are not its enemies. In a word, they will give an attentive ear to any feasible scheme of compromise or conciliation which shall involve no sacrifice of principle. It was rumored in the city to-day that Mr. Seward will present some conciliatory measure at an early day in the session.

The action of the Vermont Legislature upon the proposition to repeal the Personal Liberty bill creates much dissatisfaction with the "Conservatives" and others, who seemed to expect that the menacing demands of South Carolina and the Disunionists of other States would be instantly obeyed. But no intelligent man, who knows anything of Northern sentiment, believed for a moment that Sovereign States would be influenced by such means. It is strange that those who are never done with harping upon State rights and State sovereignty, never seem to imagine that such prerogatives belong equally to all the States. The Personal Liberty bills, which were merely designed to prevent the kidnapping of free negroes, doubtless infringe upon the Constitution, in so far as they forbid citizens to assist the United States officers in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law; and they are to that extent null and void, whether repealed or not. But the laws of the Southern States which imprison or sell into Slavery free colored seamen, are also infractions of the Constitution. I am sorry to say, however, that they are not practical nullities, though they are such in law. The South forgets that the Northern States are as much bound to protect their free negroes against the snares of Southern kidnappers, as the Southern States are bound to see that their citizens are not robbed of their slaves by the Abolitionists.

It is no use harping on the ingratitude of Republics, or to repeat the stereotyped complaint that the vice is proverbial. That point may be regarded as long ago settled, and it only remains for me to point the moral with a new illustration. I allude to the case of Judge Taney, the author of the Dred Scott decision, the crowning pediment of the Democratic temple. Could it have been believed, three years ago, that this learned and venerable relic of Democracy, at the end of the year of grace 1860, would have had no friend in the land, from Maine to Texas, outside of the Republican Party? Yet such is the stubborn fact. No Democratic prayer that he may be blest with length of days now ascends to Heaven, and it is greatly to be feared that imprecations are addressed to the powers of darkness for his speedy death. The statement that he had resigned was a sheer fabrication, and was merely intended as a hint to the old man that his services are no longer wanted by the ungrateful Democracy. "The wish was father to the thought." This heartless intimation proceeds from the fact that in the course of nature he cannot be expected to survive much longer; and the party which he has so long and faithfully served would now turn him out, in order to get a younger man, of vigorous constitution, appointed in his place before the 4th of March. The Republicans, on the other hand, are earnestly praying that the venerable Chief Justice may survive the misrule of his party, and continue to draw his salary from the Federal Treasury when his ungrateful friends shall be consigned to the shades of obscurity.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at 12 o'clock precisely, Mr. Breckinridge in the Chair.

Absent—Messrs. Benjamin, of Louisiana; Chesnut, of South Carolina; Clay, of Alabama; Gwin, of California; Hammond, of South Carolina; Harlan, of Iowa; Iverson, of Georgia; Johnson, of Arkansas; Johnson, of Tennessee; Mallory, of Florida; Pugh, of Ohio; Sebastian, of Arkansas; Slidell, of Louisiana; Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey; Thompson, of New-Jersey; Toombs, of Georgia, and Wilkinson, of Minnesota.

The galleries were two-thirds filled.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Mr. Gurley.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the Secretary inform the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled and was ready to proceed to business. Adopted.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three of the Senate, and such as may be appointed by the House, wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that there is a quorum in each House of Congress, and that they are ready to receive any communication he is pleased to make. Adopted.

Messrs. Bigler, Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) and Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) were appointed the Committee.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, (Dem.,) offered a order that the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

A message was received from the House, to the effect that it concurred in the Senate resolution for a Committee to wait on the President, and had appointed a similar Committee.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved to take a recess for half an hour.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was informed that they would not get the Message to-day.

Adjourned at 10 minutes past 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Excessive good humor prevailed previous to the Speaker taking the Chair at noon and calling the House to order.

A prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. Stockton.

THE CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER.

O God! we remember the past, and we are grateful for the past. We thank Thee for the discovery of this New World. We thank Thee for the colonization of our part of it. We thank Thee for the establishment of our national independence. We thank Thee for the organization of our national Union. We thank Thee for all the blessings we have enjoyed within this Union. National blessings, civil blessings, social blessings, all kinds of blessings, unspeakably great and precious blessings, such blessings as were never enjoyed by any other people since the world began! And now, O Lord our God, we offer to Thee our humble praise for the past, the present, and for all the future. Will it please Thee, for Christ's sake, to grant us thy special aid. Thou art very high and lifted up. Thou lookest down over the whole land, from lake to gulf, from sea to sea, from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, and Thou knowest all our doings and Thou knowest all our dangers. Thou knowest that our good men are at fault, and that our wise men are at fault; in the North and in the South, in the East and in the West, they are all at fault. We know not what is best for us to do, and with common consent we come to Thee, O Lord our God! and we pray Thee to overrule all unreasonable and wicked men in all parts of our Confederacy. We pray Thee to inspire and to strengthen and to assist all true patriots in every part of the Union. May Thy blessing rest upon all departments of our Government. We remember with especial solicitude the President of these United States, and his immediate advisers. They lack wisdom; but if they call upon Thee Thou wilt give them wisdom, for Thou givest it to all men liberally and upbraideth not. Whilst we trust that they pray for themselves, we here also pray for them. Let Thy holy spirit be granted unto them, and grant that they may speedily see what is exactly right for them to do, and grant them grace to do it, and to fully understand the position in which they are placed. We thank Thee for this bright and beautiful morning for the assembling of the two Houses of Congress. We pray that Thy blessing may rest on the Vice-President, and upon every Senator in his place; upon the Speaker of the House, and upon every member in his place. We rejoice to learn that they see their responsibilities, and that they feel their responsibilities, and that many of them are looking towards Thee for counsel and direction. O Lord, our God! let Thy own presence subdue every heart, every mind; and sanctify all actions to Thy own glory, and the greatness of our whole people. And O, grant that we may still live in peace and harmony in this blessed Union.

The roll of members was then called.

About 200 members responded to their names.

Mr. McKenty, of Pennsylvania, appeared in place of Mr. Schwartz, deceased.

Mr. Barrett, of Missouri, and John Young Brown, of Kentucky, severally appeared and were qualified.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the appointment of Messrs. Bigler, Mason and Collamer as a Committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both Houses is in attendance, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Moorehead, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a similar resolution, which was adopted, and he and Messrs. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,) and Adams, of Kentucky, (Amer.,) were appointed the Committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) called up a motion made last session to reconsider the vote by which the Homestead Bill was reported from the Committee on Agriculture, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said the gentleman from Pennsylvania could call up the motion any other day. It should not now be insisted on, as several members were absent.

Mr. Grow explained that his reason for calling up the motion now was that they might have business before the House, for the gentleman knew there were special orders for the first three or four weeks this session. Mr. Grow yielded to a suggestion to postpone the motion for the present, that members might proceed to draw for seats.

On motion of Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) the daily hour of meeting was fixed at noon until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Grow, a message was sent to the Senate, informing them that a quorum of the House was present, and ready to proceed to business.

The House, pursuant to the resolution previously adopted, proceeded to draw for seats.

All the members retired without the bar, and as the name of each member was taken from the box and called by the Clerk, he came in and made his choice.

The absentees were as follows;

Gooch and Dawes, of Massachusetts.
Barr, Van Wyck, Olin and C. B. Cochrane, of New-York.
Dimmick, Blair and Montgomery, of Pennsylvania.
Webster of Maryland, (detained by sickness.)
Garnet, Leake and Clemens, of Virginia.
Smith and Vance, of North Carolina.
Miles, of South Carolina.
Crawford, of Georgia.
Lamar, Davis, Barksdale and McRae, of Mississippi.
Mallory and Sims, of Kentucky.
Brabson and Wright, of Tennessee.
Wilson and Pettit, of Indiana.
Farnsworth and Kellogg, of Illinois.
Hindman, of Arkansas.
Waldron, of Michigan.
Regan and Hamilton of Texas.
Scott, of California.
Hooper, of Utah.
Daily, of Nebraska.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, (Rep.,) said, as he would vacate his seat on the 1st of January, he asked to be excused from serving on the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker replied that the Committees appointed at the last session would be continued throughout this, subject to the vacancies which may occur, which will be filled by him.

Mr. Washburn was excused.

Mr. Grow renewed his motion for a reconsideration of the reference of the Homestead Bill. If any one wished to discuss it he would be willing to allow opportunity for that purpose.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, (Rep.,) understood the President's Message would not come in till to-morrow, and moved to adjourn.

Carried, and the House, at 1½ o'clock, adjourned.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

IN GEORGIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE RETALIATORY BILL, &C.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 1.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Spraybery, of Catoosa, moved to amend the Retaliatory bill, as follows:

And whereas, A compact broken by one party is no longer binding, politically, socially, legally or morally, upon the other parties to it;

And whereas, In the opinion of the General Assembly of Georgia, the States enumerated in this bill have grossly violated the compact of Union, by refusing to deliver up fugitive slaves:

Be it enacted, That the State of Georgia withdraw its confederated faith from all the States which interpose obstacles to the recovery of our rights under the Constitution.

And it is hereby further enacted and decreed, that all the officers of this State, civil or military, who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are relieved and absolved from the obligations of such oath in all cases in the Courts of this State, where the States or the citizens of the States who refuse our constitutional rights are parties or otherwise concerned.

Mr. Spraybery's amendment was lost by, ayes, 36; nays, 89.

The Retaliatory bill then passed the House.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Dec. 3.

In the House to-day the preamble and resolutions proposing a Conference of the Southern States at Atlanta on the 20th of February, to counsel and advise as to the mode and manner of resistance to the North in the existing exigency, was made the special order for to-morrow. The preamble and resolutions take strong ground in favor of having all sectional questions finally settled, and objects to separate action.

SUSPENSION OF THE AUGUSTA BANKS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 3.

All the banks of this city suspended specie payment this morning.

The maximum rate for sight drafts on New-York is 3 per cent. premium.

IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 1.

A large secession meeting was held here last night. Judge Dargan, Geo. O. Ketchum, H. G. Humphreys and John Bragg, were unanimously nominated delegates to the State Convention.

THE JOHN BROWN MEETING IN BOSTON BROKEN UP.

THE HALL FILLED WITH UNION MEN—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED DENOUNCING JOHN BROWN.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

The programme for celebrating the death of John Brown included forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions, in the Tremont Temple, to which the public were invited. The attendance was slim at the opening, and mostly composed of colored people, but soon the body of the hall began to fill up.

J. Sella Martin, (colored,) announced a Committee upon organization, of which Mr. Redpath was one.

Noise and disturbance followed the occupation of the platform.

A call for a Committee of one hundred to preserve order was received with hisses.

Three cheers were given for Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, and his letter to the Committee was called for.

Mr. Sanford appealed to the audience to keep order, and was replied to with hisses and groans, interspersed with cheers for the Constitution.

The Chief of Police was present with a force, but made only a temporary lull of the storm. Martin commenced a speech, which was broken with the noise, in which he laid all the blame of existing political troubles upon the conservatism of the cities, and State and Wall streets.

The Committee came in with an organization, of which F. B. Sanborn, of Concord, was President. Richard S. Fay, of Lynn, was then nominated from the floor, and received a large majority of the voices. He stepped upon the platform amidst the Brown men, and made a short address, in which he inculcated respect for the laws by all men as the best remedy for grievances.

Fred Douglass, who was on the platform, called the proceeding of Mr. Fay the coolest thing he had ever known. Mr. Fay was sustained, and read a series of resolutions which were received with applause and adopted by a large majority.

Fred. Douglass then rose again, and was exceedingly severe in his condemnation of the proceedings. He made an allusion to Daniel Webster, and three cheers were given for Webster and repeated. He was continually interrupted with cries that he had exceeded his time. All was confusion, and the negroes particularly were uproarious.

A motion to dissolve the meeting was carried, and Mr. Fay retired from the Chair.

Fred. Douglass called on his friends to remain. Rev. Dr. Eddy commenced a speech in disapproval of the doings, and was stopped by a fight upon the platform, which was immediately covered by the Police. The Chief of Police repeatedly called on those present to leave the hall, as the meeting was dissolved.

During a brief calm J. Murray Home was chosen Chairman in place of Mr. Fay, by the Union men, when the fighting recommenced on the platform, in which Fred. Douglass and his friends were roughly handled.

Cheers were then given for Virginia, and the Union and the Constitution, after which, in obedience to the orders of the Mayor, the Police cleared the hall and locked the doors.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, It is fitting upon the occasion of the anniversary of the execution of John Brown, for his piratical and bloody attempt to create an insurrection among the slaves of the State of Virginia, for the people of this Commonwealth to assemble and express their horror of the man and of the principles which led to the foray, therefore it is

Resolved—First, That no virtuous and law-abiding citizen of this Commonwealth ought to countenance, sympathize, or hold communion with any man who believes that John Brown and his aiders and abettors in that nefarious enterprise were right in any sense of that word.

Second, That the present perilous juncture in our political affairs, in which our existence as a nation is imperilled, requires of every citizen who loves his country to come forward and express his sense of the value of the Union, alike important to the free labor of the North, the slave labor of the South, and to the interests of the commerce, manufactures and agriculture of the world.

Third, That we tender to our brethern in Virginia our warmest thanks for the conservative spirit they have manifested, notwithstanding the unprovoked and lawless attack upon them by John Brown and his associates, acting, if not with the connivance, at least with the sympathy of a few fanatics from the Northern States; and that we hope they will still continue to aid in opposing the fanaticism which is even now attempting to subvert the Constitution and the Union.

Fourth, That the people of this city have submitted too long in allowing irresponsible persons and political demagogues of every description to hold public meetings to disturb the public peace and misrepresent us abroad; that they have become a nuisance, which in self-defence we are determined shall henceforward be summarily abated.

The summary dissolution of the John Brown Meeting is viewed with general satisfaction. The Abolitionists were largely outvoted throughout by an assemblage embracing many leading business men.

After the Chairman had pronounced the meeting dissolved, Fred. Douglass, Sanborn and a few others, manifested some resistance to the police, and were ejected from the platform and hall. During the uproar Rev. J. Stella Martin announced that a meeting would be held in his church in the evening. In response to this announcement the Baptist Church (colored) in Joy-street, was filled at an early hour. The edifice was small, and a large proportion of the audience were black. Here Wendell Phillips, John Brown, Jr., Fred. Douglass and other leading John Brown sympathizers ventilated their opinions freely, with little interruption. A woman named Chapman appeared to preside. Several policemen were stationed in the Church. Outside there was an immense crowd, and a strong force of police. The disturbance was confined to noisy demonstrations, though the crowd seemed very anxious to get hold of Redpath.

The meeting broke up at about 10 o'clock, and the audience dispersed quietly. Some of the leading spirits were hooted at in passing through the outside crowd, but no violence was committed.

Frank B. Sanborn was acting President of the meeting. In anticipation of a possible riot, the Second Battalion of Infantry was held in readiness at their Armory by order of the Mayor. The Police force however was amply sufficient, and the day and evening passed simply with a good-natured, but quite patriotic excitement.

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH PERU.

The Diplomatic Correspondence Between the two Governments.

[*Continued and Concluded from the* TIMES *of Monday Morning.*]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF PERU,
LIMA, Sept. 28, 1860.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, has had the honor of receiving the appreciable official dispatch which His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States has been pleased to direct to him, under date of June 5, last, with the object of communicating to him that he had received instructions from the Government of the United States to submit to that of Peru, the following propositions:

Will the Government of Peru reconsider the decision announced in the note that its Minister of Foreign Relations addressed to Mr. Clay on the 22d of December, 1859? Will it in specific terms recognize its responsibility for the seizure and confiscation of the ship *Lizzie Thompson* and the bark *Georgiana*, and its disposition to enter upon and adhere to an equitable arrangement of the loss and damages that have been suffered by the owners, captains and crews of said vessels?

Will the Peruvian Government assent to the foregoing proposition and enter into a Convention for the organization of a mixed commission that shall decide not only the amount of the indemnity that shall justly result from the seizure and confiscation of these vessels, but that will also investigate and decide whatever other reclamations of the citizens of the two Republics respectively that are now pending between the two Governments?

Before transmitting to His Excellency Mr. Clay the resolution that, with regard to the foregoing two propositions, has been taken by the Government of Peru, the undersigned believes it necessary to state in this dispatch the causes which have delayed until to-day the answer asked for by His Excellency, and to make also a slight record of the two conferences which, at the solicitation of Mr. Clay, and with great pleasure to the undersigned, took place between His Excellency the President, the undersigned and Mr. Clay, with regard to this grave and delicate question.

With reference to the first, His Excellency Mr. Clay is aware of the painful occurrence which obliged His Excellency the Grand Marshal Castilla to deliver the supreme command of the Republic to the Council of Ministers, in order to attend to his health, affected by the horrible attack upon his person committed by a treacherous assassin on the 25th of July, and which has prevented His Excellency from entering again upon the dispatch of public business until the 1st of the present month; and as His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States had already solicited and obtained from His Excellency the President an interview, in which took place the first of the conferences referred to, the Council of Ministers could not occupy themselves with a matter thus voluntarily submitted by His Excellency Mr. Clay to discussion with His Excellency the President.

It is with pleasure that the undersigned refers in this communication to the full and ample explications which, with his accustomed loyalty, were made by His Excellency the President to Mr. Clay, in the conferences which took place the 23d of July and to-day; explications that without doubt must have convinced the worthy representative of the United States, that if the Government of Peru abounds in friendly sentiments towards that of the United States, and has not omitted any means whatever of proving the interest it feels, that the relations of friendship which the two countries are called upon to cultivate, may be strengthened and made permanent: it is not possible for it, however extensive and sincere may be these sentiments, to violate the sacred duties which it owes to the Nation, which has confided its destinies to its keeping, to the laws of the country which must be strictly observed, and to the national honor which must be respected, whatever may be the sacrifice that this may impose.

In fact, these vessels, the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* having been submitted to a legal proceeding, judged by a competent tribunal in conformity with the laws of the country, and condemned after all the proceedings prescribed by the laws of Peru had been observed, the Government complying with the political constitution of the Republic, far from having power to alter the decision of condemnation, is obliged to cause it to be complied with and respected, for reasons which have been fully and carefully set forth during a discussion kept up for two years.

But, if on the one hand this proceeding of the Government of the undersigned ought to be considered as just by the Government of the United States, that Government has seen on the other, that that of Peru, in a spirit of equity, has never refused to submit the question to the arbitration of a respectable Power, whose decision it has been willing, as it is now willing to comply with in all its parts.

It is not to be expected from the rectitude and reputation of the Cabinet of Washington, that it will insist, when there still remains a conciliatory means, used by all nations, that the Government of Peru shall break the laws of its country, be wanting in that respect and veneration which in all civilized countries guards the independence of the judicial power, and that the same Cabinet of Washington will carry a question which does not affect the general interests of the Republic to the extreme of producing a conflict which may be decorously avoided by simply accepting the arbitration proposed.

In order not to extend this communication to too great length, the undersigned in referring to the reasons alleged in the last conference, and which His Excellency, Mr. Clay, will recollect, will limit himself to repeating in writing the assurances which were verbally made to him by His Excellency, the President, that although he could not alter in the least the judgment pronounced against the *Lizzie Thompson* and the *Georgiana*, he was ready, notwithstanding, to admit, in a spirit of friendship and harmony, the arbitration of such nation as might be selected by the Government of the United States, or even by that of Great Britain, and to abide by the decision that might be made, whatever it might be.

With respect to the second proposition, the Government of Peru, disposed always to do justice to foreigners as well as to natives, will, with pleasure, submit to a mixed commission all the reclamations now pending on the part of North American citizens against Peru, and of Peruvian citizens against the United States.

This Commission might be composed of two Commissioners named respectively by each Government, and whose decision shall be without appeal, the Commissioners selecting a third to adjust such differences as may occur; and hearing two advocates equally named by the two Governments, who shall serve as attorneys for the defence of the rights that may be involved.

The Commission, before proceeding, shall classify the reclamations to the end, that those pertaining to the Judicial Power may be remitted to the tribunal to which they correspond, that they may there be resolved, if the parties interested do not agree to refrain from the judicial action, and submit to the decision of the mixed Commission.

By this means the Government of the undersigned believes that the demands of the Government of the United States may be amicably and honorably reconciled with the rights and justice of Peru; hoping, not without foundation, that the propositions presented by His Excellency Mr. Clay, accepted in these terms, will be the means of terminating the pending questions, and of avoiding complications that the Government of Peru, in its desire to preserve the best relations with friendly States, does not fear to submit to the decision of the enlightened Cabinet of Washington, with equal confidence as to its own.

The undersigned reiterates to His Excellency Mr. Clay, the sentiments of his distinguished consideration.

(Signed,) JOSE FABIO MELGAR.

To His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LIMA, Oct. 2, 1860.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, had the honor of receiving, on the 29th, the note of His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, dated the 28th of last month, and transmitting the resolution taken by the Peruvian Government relative to the two propositions presented by the undersigned in his note of the 5th of June last.

With reference to the first of these propositions,—that the Government of Peru should recognize its responsibility for the capture and condemnation of the ship *Lizzie Thompson* and the bark *Georgiana*, and should agree to an equitable valuation of the losses and prejudices suffered by the owners, masters and crews of said vessels,—His Excellency informs the undersigned that notwithstanding the Peruvian Government and His Excellency the President of the Republic entertain the most sincere feelings of friendship towards the United States, and that they have not omitted any means of manifesting their desire that the relations of friendship should be permanent between the two countries; it is not possible to transgress those sacred duties which the Government has to fulfill towards the nation that has confided to it its destinies, that it must comply strictly with the laws of the country, and that it must cause the national honor to be respected whatever the sacrifice may be that this may exact.

His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Relations, continues afterwards, affirming *de novo*, that the two vessels were submitted to a legal trial, before a competent tribunal, in conformity with the laws of the country, and condemned after all the forms and proceedings had been observed that are prescribed by the laws of Peru; that the Government, under the political Constitution of the country, far from having the power to change this sentence of condemnation, is obliged to respect and to comply with it, for reasons which had been explained fully and in detail in the two conferences which took place between His Excellency, the President of the Republic, and the undersigned.

And His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations reiterates the offer made by His Excellency the President, that, notwithstanding that His Excellency could not alter in the least the judgment pronounced against the *Lizzie Thompson* and the *Georgiana*, he was still ready, however, in a spirit of friendship and good understanding, to enter into a convention for an arbitration by such nation as might be selected by the United States, or by Great Britain, giving his assent to whatever decision might be adopted by such nation.

From the commencement of the agitation of this question of capture of the two vessels, although the undersigned and his Government have considered that they were illegally captured, and that, as a consequence, the proceedings against them were equally illegal, the undersigned has not omitted any effort, and has employed all the arguments that he could devise, in order to arrive at a satisfactory adjustment of this business.

He experiences, therefore, the most profound regret that the Government of Peru has resolved to refuse the first proposition, and that it will not admit its responsibility in the premises; and his regret is the greater because he cannot accept the alternative proposed by His Excellency the President of the Republic, of submitting the cases of the *Lizzie Thompson* and the *Georgiana* to the arbitration of Great Britain or of any other friendly Power.

The same proposition of arbitration was made to the Secretary of State by Mr. Osma, Minister Resident of Peru, and was repeated by Mr. Zegarra, accredited in the same capacity to Washington, and was formally refused by the Government of the United States; consequently it is impossible for the undersigned to accept it, and therefore so far from the Government of Peru offering any satisfactory arrangement, a rupture in the diplomatic relations between the two countries is inevitable.

The undersigned, animated by the most vehement desire to prevent such an extremity, had the honor of submitting to His Excellency the President of the Republic, in the Conference which took place on the 28th of last month, the following proposition, substituting it for the two propositions beforementioned, and to serve as the basis of a Convention between the two Republics—to wit:

"That Peru (that is to say its Government) will deliver to the United States an adequate sum, (*una suma considerable*) as full liquidation for all of the reclamations, actually pending before it, of citizens of the United States—the amount of said sum to be determined and fixed by a mixed Commission that shall be nominated and organized by the respective Governments, which Commission shall also investigate and adjudicate the reclamations of citizens of Peru, now actually pending before the United States."

This proposition in the judgment of the undersigned is both just and equitable, and in submitting it to the Peruvian Government the undersigned has the honor to inform His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations that he will await until 6 o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday next *the 6th instant*, a categorical reply.

If none of these propositions are accepted within this time the undersigned will be compelled to ask his passports and to suspend diplomatic relations between the two Republics.

But the undersigned still entertains the hope that the Government of Peru will not place him in the necessity of taking this step, not only on account of the injuries that will result from the same to the national interests of the two countries, but also from the moral effect that will be produced by its future consequences, because the amicable relations now existing, once interrupted, it will be difficult to reëstablish them upon the same footing of intimacy and cordiality.

The undersigned has the honor, in this conjuncture, of offering to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations, the renewed assurances of his most distinguished consideration. J. RANDOLPH CLAY.

To His Excellency D. Jose Fabio Melgar, Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru.

Ministry of Foreign Relations of Peru,
Sinia, Oct. 6th, 1860.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, has the honor of replying to the official dispatch which, under date of the 2d instant, His Excellency, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has been pleased to direct to him, "for the purpose of informing the Government of the Republic that if within the term of *six days* it shall not declare that it is willing to pay a specific sum (*una suma considerable*) in settlement of all the reclamations of citizens of the United States, His Excellency, Mr. Clay, will be compelled to ask his passports, and to suspend diplomatic relations between the two Republics."

The regret of the undersigned is not less than that expressed by Mr. Clay, at the adoption of this extreme measure, very foreign, in truth, to those relations of friendship and good understanding which, up to the present time, have existed between Peru and the United States, and this feeling is augumented by the reflection that the enlightened Government represented by Mr. Clay has refused, without any plausible reason, the arbitration that solely, in a spirit of equity, and for the furtherance of good relations, was proposed by the Government of Peru, in the confidence that the Government of the United States would accept, in this instance, the same means they had recently adopted in a similar case with another of the South American States.

Before making the intimation contained in the dispatch of his Excellency, Mr. Clay, referred to, it should have been requisite that all the conciliatory measures should have been exhausted which, in international law, and in the practice of civilized nations, are known and used to prevent conflicts and the great injuries that always attend the interruption of diplomatic relations between two countries.

If the judgment which the Government of the United States has formed with reference to the capture of the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, is contrary to that which with reference to this act has been formed not only by the Government of Peru, but also by its tribunals of justice, and which has merited also the respectable confirmation of the enlighted Government of France and of the prudent Cabinet of Chili; if a discussion sustained for two years in order to discover on which side is justice, has not produced any result towards terminating this unfortunate difference; if, in fine, neither the Government of Peru nor that of the United States can by themselves reach a satisfactory solution, why should they yet resort to unfriendly measures when there still remains a means of a pacific character that is admitted and is frequently employed for the desirable purpose of preventing conflicts between two countries?

Why should such a means be selected in a case which has its origin neither in offences against the national honor nor in an attack upon great public interests, but simply and exclusively in the private interests of a few individuals?

So decisive and peremptory is the intimation that His Excellency Mr. Clay has made to the Government of Peru, that the undersigned would have abstained from making the foregoing observations, if it were not proper, as it really is, to manifest again the conciliatory spirit which, even in the present extreme case, distinguishes the proceedings of the Peruvian Government, and if it were not necessary that from this time forward it should be made known upon whose side will rest the responsibility and upon whom will fall the consequences that may supervene.

His Excellency Mr. Clay says that he still entertains the hope that on receiving his intimation the Government of Peru will recognize its responsibility for the capture of the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, and its duty to indemnify the parties interested in them.

The Government of Peru in declaring as it now declares, that it will only admit, in the present case, the decision that may result from the arbitration which it has proposed, entertains also the hope that the Government of the United States will reconsider this question, and will be disposed to submit it to the arbitration that has been named.

The undersigned will not conclude this communication without expressing the surprise that has been occasioned to the Government of Peru by the contents of the dispatch of His Excellency, Mr. Clay, when three days before he had heard the reasons which were verbally stated to him by His Excellency, the President of the Republic, in order to show why he refused to indemnify the owners and outfitters of the *Lizzie Thompson* and the *Georgiana*, but was disposed to submit, notwithstanding, to arbitration; and also to convince His Excellency, Mr. Clay, of the sentiments of entire friendship which the President of Peru entertained towards the Government and people of the United States. So far, therefore, was the undersigned from anticipating the intimation that has been made by His Excellency, Mr. Clay, that he had conceived the pleasant hope that this question was about to be satisfactorily arranged, and the more when Mr. Clay entered even into the details of the organization of the mixed commission which should be occupied with the classification and arrangement of the reclamations of the citizens of North America against Peru, and of citizens of this Republic against the United States—thus leaving it to be understood that, convinced by the reasoning of the President, he would at least submit to the further consideration of his Government the proposition which the undersigned presented in the dispatch which he addressed to His Excellency under date of the 28th ultimo.

Unfortunately this hope disappears with the determination indicated by His Excellency, Mr. Clay, and which is all the more painful to the Government of Peru, because it will be the means of producing the absence from the country of a functionary who has received so many and so abundant proofs of the esteem and honor in which he is held, not only by the President and his Cabinet, but by society at large.

It only remains for me to say to Mr. Clay, in order that he might repeat the same to his Government that, as His Excellency will ready understand, this unfortunate suspension of the functions of the American Legation, will not change, on the part of Peru, the good position of the commerce and of the citizens of the Union, agreeably with Article 2 of the Treaty of the 26th of July, 1851, and that the Peruvian Government will always be disposed to renew, on the most friendly conditions, the Diplomatic relations which Mr. Clay has been pleased to suspend.

However, before Mr. Clay carries into effect the act of demanding his passports, he will consider that of the propositions which he has transmitted to the Government of the undersigned, that which will put an end to all reclamations of American citizens has been admitted, and that the Peruvian Government desires to submit to arbitration only that proposal relative to the vessels *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, in which act there is no refusal, but rather a setting aside to a certain extent of the right of the Government to sustain the decisions of the judicial power. The entire demand, then, of the Government of His Excellency, Mr. Clay, is not refused, and in the only point not admitted a not insignificant sacrifice of the rights of Peru is included. If, therefore, Mr. Clay will be pleased to consider all this together, with all that previous led to the strong hope that he would consult his Government regarding the contents of the last communication from the undersigned, it is possible, and the Peruvian Government would be very glad of the same, that he may desist from carrying out his intention to retire, and may adopt the above-named consultation. By such means Mr. Clay would be able to avoid the pernicious consequences which a rupture how momentary soever of the relations now existing with Peru would undoubtedly produce to the commerce of the Union.

The undersigned repeats to His Excellency, Mr. Clay, the sentiments of his distinguished consideration. JOSE FABIO MELGAR.

To His Excellency, the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States.

Legation of the United States,
Lima, Oct. 9, 1860.

The undersigned received on the afternoon of Saturday, the 6th inst., the communication of His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, addressed to him in reply to his note of the 2d of this month, and can only deplore that the persistent determination of the Peruvian Government in not admitting its responsibility for the capture and confiscation of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* compels the undersigned to carry into effect the instructions of his Government, the terms of which are so imperative as to leave the undersigned no alternative but to ask for his passports.

The undersigned so informed His Excellency's predecessor in the Ministry (Señor Carpio) when he addressed to him the note of the 5th June last, and he has in subsequent interviews repeatedly declared to His Excellency Señor Melgar, that diplomatic relations between the two Governments would be suspended, if the Goverment of Peru refused to admit the first proposition set forth in that note, or refused to enter upon some other understanding similar thereto for the indemnification of the parties interested in the two vessels.

So also in respect to the proposal for the submission of the matter concerning the vessels to the arbitration of a third Power, which proposition Peru has so urgently demanded, his Excellency must be perfectly convinced, as well by the verbal and written communications from the undersigned, as also probably by information received from the Peruvian Legation at Washington, that the Government of the United States has invariably rejected the proposal, in virtue of the principles incontrovertibly established at that time, and which are herein referred to; and that accordingly the undersigned has no option whatever in the matter. Besides, the undersigned informed His Excellency, the President of Peru, in the first conference which he had the honor of holding with him on the subject of these claims, what those principles were.

Consequently, as the Government of Peru was informed of the above-mentioned facts, and as the undersigned assured His Excellency, the President, in the conference of the 28th ult., that he had been instructed to wait five days for a categorical answer to the propositions submitted by him on the 5th of June last, which notification he omitted in his note of that date, at the suggestion of Señor Carpio, whose observations led him to hope that the Peruvian Government would admit the first proposition, at least in a modified form, the undersigned stated at the same time to His Excellency, that he had received later orders from his Government to suspend diplomatic relations with that of Peru, in the event of its not acceding to the said proposal. And this latter having occurred, the undersigned finally cannot understand how the contents of his note dated the 2d inst., can have caused "surprise" to the Government of Peru.

It is true that after having heard with respectful attention the reasons adduced by His Excellency the President, for not indemnifying the owners of and others interested in the vessels, for desiring an arbitration, and for giving assurance of the friendly sentiments of His Excellency for the Government and people of the United States, and after His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs had received instructions to reply to the said note of the 5th June, the undersigned made some observations explanatory of the character of a mixed commission for the settlement of claims similar to that which was arranged by a Convention concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the 8th February, 1853.

But these observations of the undersigned were simply explanatory, and referred particularly to the other claims of citizens of both Republics, pending before the respective Governments.

And in regard to the note which the Minister of Foreign Affairs was directed to address to the undersigned in reply to that of the 5th June, the undersigned could not do less, on the ground of consideration for the Government of Peru and respect for the communication of the Peruvian Cabinet, than offer to give it his best attention and to reflect on its contents.

The observations, therefore, of the undersigned were not intended to inspire the idea that the proposal for arbitration would be transmitted for the reconsideration of his Government.

The undersigned does not deem it necessary to reply particularly to the observations contained in the note of His Excellency, since, as is evident, the Peruvian Government has resolved not to reconsider the decision announced in the note of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, under date of the 22d December, 1859, nor to proceed to any other arrangement in the case of the two vessels illegally captured and confiscated by said Government, but only to the proposal for an arbitration by a third Power.

Consequently, as the undersigned is not authorized to admit this proposal, and as the Peruvian Government positively rejects not only the two propositions set forth in the note of the 5th of June, to which reference has already been made, but also the contents of the note of the undersigned under date of the 2d inst., that the Government of Peru should propose itself to deliver a certain sum in total liquidation of all the claims of United States citizens now pending, (a proposition which His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs was the first to suggest to the undersigned, and which he therefore confidently hoped would be admitted,) there is no alternative left to the undersigned but to request that His Excellency should be pleased to furnish him with the necessary passports for himself and the other members of this Legation.

The undersigned will not conclude this communication without calling His Excellency's attention to the fact that, while His Excellency declared, in his note of the 28th of last month, and in the course of various interviews with the undersigned, that the Peruvian Government has not the power to reverse the judgment of condemnation pronounced against the vessels, but is obliged to execute it, the same Government, by the treaty of the 17th of March, 1841, agreed to indemnify, and did subsequently compensate the owners and others interested in the *Esther, of Boston*, and her *cargo, and those interested in the Gen. Brown*, of New-York, and her *cargo, which vessels had been illegally condemned and confiscated in Peru.*

The Treaty of March, 1841, was modified and ratified during the first Administration of His Excellency the Grand Marshal, Castilla; and if the Peruvian Government then possessed the power of entering into stipulations for indemnifying the parties interested in the *Esther* and *Gen. Brown*, it is clear that the Government likewise possesses the same faculty for indemnifying the parties interested in the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, since the same independence of the judicial power existed at that time in Peru, just as it does now under the Constitution, and especially seeing that the power of making and concluding treaties is one of the most important attributes of the Executive of a Republic, and the demonstration of which power is not restricted in respect to the present case. It is, therefore, evident that it is not a want of sufficient power under the Constitution, which induces the Government of Peru to reject the bases of the Convention proposed by the United States for the friendly and equitable settlement of the claims of their respective citizens.

The Government of Peru, persisting in refusing reparation for the illegal capture and confiscation of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* has caused the cessation of the amicable relations which have existed between the two countries and which the United States have always and with so much earnestness endeavored to cultivate and maintain.

Upon Peru, therefore, falls the responsibility of all the consequences which may result from a policy which the undersigned does not consider warranted either in justice or by the calm reflection which the gravity of the case demands.

The undersigned has the honor of offering to His Excellency the assurances of his most distinguished consideration. J. RANDOLPH CLAY.

To His Excellency Don Jose Fabio Melgar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, &c., &c., &c.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru,
Lima, Oct. 17, 1860.

The undersigned, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, feels regret in handing inclosed the passports which, by note of the 9th instant, His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States has requested, and if His Excellency deplores that the determination of the Government of the undersigned, not to acknowledge the responsibility which has been exacted of it, for the capture and confiscation of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, has obliged him to carry into effect the instructions of his Government, that of the undersigned does not the less regret that those instructions have not permitted His Excellency to accept the equitable and friendly proposition which was submitted to him in the conferences to which he alludes, nor even to consult his Government in regard to said proposition, in order to endeavor to avoid the extreme measure which he has adopted.

As His Excellency, Mr. Clay, has deemed it well, in his said letter, to make certain observations relating to various points broached in conferences and previous notes, the undersigned will also refer to them, though it may be useless to do so after having arrived, on this subject, at so unfortunate a result with the American Legation.

His Excellency, Mr. Clay, recalls all that he has said in conferences and official notes to the predecessor of the undersigned, Señor Carpio, to the undersigned himself, and to His Excellency the President of the Republic, touching the strictness of his instructions for the suspension of diplomatic relations with Peru in a given contingency, and he makes this retrospection with the object of demonstrating that the intimation contained in his note of the 2d inst., should not have caused surprise to the Peruvian Government. Although this point must be of secondary interest in the grave case now under consideration, the undersigned cannot avoid insisting that his Government had reasons for regarding the said intimation with surprise. The Government even had reasons for believing that His Excellency Mr. Clay, as he himself declared he would, intended to reflect a little further on the matter before making the said intimation; because the Government had seen that, notwithstanding the rigor of his instructions, he sought with solicitous and laudable zeal a means of amicably terminating the matter in question; and because, above all, the last reply given to the propositions of the United States did not present the refusal which was to be the contingency prescribed for the rupture, which Mr. Clay has consummated, of the diplomatic relations.

His Excellency says that he does not deem it necessary to reply particularly to the observations in the note of the undersigned, under date of the 6th inst., because the Peruvian Government has refused to reconsider its decision, contained in the note of the 22d December, 1859, or proceed to any other settlement of this question. It is certain that in the position into which affairs have unfortunately fallen, this discussion is unnecessary; yet the undersigned cannot omit to notice incidentally that from the 22d December last until the present time, nothing new has been introduced into the subject. The case of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* has been presented together with other reclamations, and in the question so made up, the Government of the undersigned has made a proposition which cannot in justice be called a refusal to *proceed to any other settlement*. Neither can the declining to accede to the entire proposition, contained in the note of His Excellency Mr. Clay, under date of the 2d inst., be said to signify a refusal of this description, since the Peruvian Government admits the greater part of that proposition. The retirement of Mr. Clay, therefore, cannot be said to arise from an absolute refusal of his demands.

In speaking of the proposition just mentioned, His Excellency is pleased to say that he had hoped it would be admitted since the undersigned had been the first to suggest it. And here, because this somewhat touches the circumspection which the undersigned should observe, he claims the rather lengthened attention of Mr. Clay.

His Excellency cannot have forgotten that whenever the undersigned read the said proposition (when there occurred in it the phrase that the Government of Peru should acknowledge itself responsible for the capture and confiscation of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*) the paper fell from his hands, so to speak, on his arriving at said passage, and he could not continue without saying to Mr. Clay that the Government of Peru would never consent to it nor lend itself to any kind of instrument which hinted at the acknowledgment of that responsibility. On one occasion, the undersigned being urged by His Excellency, Mr. Clay, to give him an answer which he might transmit to his Government, the undersigned said to him that he, (the undersigned,) as a Minister in possession of the views and decision of His Excellency, the President of the Republic, and of the opinion of the other Ministers composing the Cabinet, could not give an affirmative answer to his demand; and that neither as Minister of Foreign Affairs, capable by his position of comprising his Government by his reply, could he accede to the demand, and that he refused it, being intimately convinced of the justice of Peru in the matter. His Excellency, Mr. Clay, said that he did not admit this answer—that is, that he regarded himself as not answered. The undersigned told him that he agreed that his reply should not be admitted, in the sense indicated, and thus the conference terminated—what was said at its conclusion being considered private.

From this, no doubt, originated His Excellency Mr. Clay's having solicited, through the undersigned, an interview with His Excellency the President, to which request the undersigned willingly acceded, in the hope that, as Mr. Clay said, some amicable arrangement might result therefrom. Although, after that time, the undersigned might have suggested some idea which might have softened his strict refusal, without prejudice to his circumspection, since the matter was going to be treated with His Excellency the President, at the request of Mr. Clay, yet, notwithstanding that Mr. Clay twice urged him to consider some form of document which might be presented to His Excellency the President, the undersigned did nothing more than suggest to him to omit, in his proposition, the phrase acknowledging the responsibility, and to mention summarily the pending claims, in order that they might thus be taken into consideration; that is, that they might be discussed without the undersigned's guaranteeing that the matter would be admitted. On the first or second day following, His Excellency Mr. Clay brought to the office of the Minister the said proposition, written by his own hand, and with the aforementioned phrase suppressed, to be presented in that form to His Excellency the President. If Mr. Clay calls this suggesting the proposition, the undersigned sees in it nothing more than a persistence in the opinion that the Government of Peru would never consent to declare itself responsible for the seizure and confiscation of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*.

Among other observations, His Excellency Mr. Clay, alludes to the transaction of March, 1841, by which indemnities were conceded to the vessels *Esther* and *General Brown*, which had been condemned by the judicial authorities of Peru. By this allusion His Excellency attempts to prove that similar indemnities must now be granted, notwithstanding that the Constitution of the State may prevent, since the Government now possesses the same powers which it enjoyed when the cases of the *Esther* and *General Brown* occurred. Mr. Clay will permit the undersigned to think differently; for, in order to decide whether the Constitution does or does not prohibit such or such an action, the proper way is not to investigate indirectly, but rather directly to open and examine that Constitution; and certainly that which now rules in the Republic establishes the independence of the judicial authority,—and what is more noteworthy in the present case, prohibits the President of the Republic from making treaties inimical to the sovereignty of the State. And if the Constitution which ruled when the aforementioned cases transpired, established, like the present one, the independence of the judicial authority, and if, notwithstanding that independence, indemnities contrary to the judgment of those tribunals were conceded, it is evident that that was an exceptional proceeding, which must have rested on its own peculiar grounds, and which could not furnish an example for the case of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*.

If the allusion of His Excellency, Mr. Clay, is not presented otherwise than as a precedent, which in its present aspect, the undersigned does not doubt that His Excellency will be pleased to take into consideration:—that precedents do not possess the same force in the presence as in the absence of laws:—that in order to be cited, a precedent should have entire analogy with the existing case:—that no analogy has been demonstrated between the transaction to which Mr. Clay alludes, and that which is now in question; and that there are rights, the defence of which cannot be yielded because of any precedent or even of a previous explicit remunciation. The consequences of these principles are so obvious, and the opportunity for discussing them with Mr. Clay having passed, the undersigned will not go into a detail of those consequences, but will only point out the facts: That the indemnification to which His Excellency refers was made in the year 1841, when Peru was emerging from ten years of complete chaos, during which she had been conquered and dismembered, with the loss of her unity and nationality. Peru, then newly born, found herself confronted with a difficulty from which she had to escape by the transaction of March, 1841. That difficulty had been contracted when Peru had neither her own Constitution nor her own Government; when her tribunals were not free, and her laws were ineffective. His Excellency will, then, readily understand that precedents should not be sought in that normal epoch, and that an act of the Government of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, could not serve as a precedent to the prejudice of Peru after she had recovered her independence.

Very grave and delicate is the questien treated in the note of Mr. Clay wherein he seeks to throw upon the Government of the undersigned the responsibility of the cessation,—to use his language,—of the friendly relations of Peru with the United States. In regard to Mr. Clay, the Government of the undersigned will deny the responsibility, requesting only that he will remember what has been said verbally and in writing, in the course of the lengthy discussion of this subject. In regard to the Government of his Excellency and to the whole civilized world, Peru will demonstrate, when occasion arises, (and may such occasion never arise,) that she is entirely free of that responsibility, and for the present it will suffice to say that Peru, in defence of a principle of vital importance, answers a demand, purely pecuniary, of the United States, not with an absolute refusal of such claim, but submitting its justice clear and certain, as though it were obscure or doubtful, to the decision of an umpire, with whose judgment she engages to conform; and this after smoothing the way to a settlement of other pecuniary claims, in the manner proposed by the United States, in all of which the Peruvian Government foregoes its power to decide for itself all executive and diplomatic matters, and consents to present as doubtful, and to submit to a foreign decision, a right which she believes, with a profound conviction, belongs to her.

Finally the undersigned, by express order of His Excellency the President of the Republic, has the honor of saying to His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, that there is yet time for His Excellency, after a moment of calm and serious reflection, to suspend his determination to withdraw and to refer to His Government such points as may appear to him necessary, in view of the nature and position of the question, the extreme proofs of deference which have been shown him, and the grave responsibilities which may succeed to an act that cannot fail to prejudice the commerce of Peru and of the United States.

If His Excellency Mr Clay should resolve to consummate his intention, the undersigned must remain with regret at not having been able to obtain from His Excellency a friendly termination of this affair; but it will always afford him pleasure to reiterate to His Excellency the assurance of his high esteem and personal appreciation. JOSE FABIO MELGAR.

To His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States.

FORM OF THE PASSPORT.

José Fabio Melgar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru.

Whereas His Excellency, Don John Randolph Clay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has requested of the Government passports to return to the said States, together with his family and other persons composing the Legation:

I therefore order and direct the authorities of the Republic, and I request those of foreign countries, to place no embarrassment whatever in the way of the journey of said Mr. Clay, his family and party, but rather to afford them all facilities that may be necessary, and to show them due respect.

Executed in Lima on the 17th day of October, 1860.

(Signed.) JOSE FABIO MELGAR.

Lima, Oct. 19, 1860.

The undersigned has had the honor to receive the communication of His Excellency the Minister of External Relations of Peru, dated the 17th instant, inclosing the passports he had demanded in his note of the 9th inst., in consequence of the refusal of the Government of Peru to accept the propositions addressed to it in the name of the United States, either in their original form or as modified by the undersigned in the conferences he had the honor to attend with the President of the Republic and the Minister of External Relations. The undersigned consequently, greatly to his regret, is placed by this solemn act of the Government of Peru, under the necessity of consummating the instructions transmitted to him by the Secretary of State, and of informing His Excellency the Minister of External Relations, that the diplomatic relations between the two Republics will be closed from and after this date.

In communicating this notice to the Peruvian Government, the undersigned cannot refrain from observing that the repeated assurances given him by Señor Melgar, and by other Ministers who have heretofore been intrusted with the portfolio of external relations, of their ardent desire to devise some means of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the pending questions, had induced the undersigned to believe that he might yet be able to avoid the necessity of his official withdrawal from Peru. Unhappily this has not been the case, and now, when on the eve of departing from the country, the thorough conviction attends him of having omitted no effort to preserve those friendly relations, which it is the duty of both nations to cultivate and which have been interrupted by the reiterated refusal of the Peruvian Government to do justice to the citizens of the Union for damages committed under its authority.

And here the undersigned would close this correspondence, but for the necessity of correcting an equivocation in which your Excellency has indulged, in regard to the two modified propositions offered by the undersigned, probably because your Excellency has referred to one conference that which, in fact, occurred at several interviews. Your Excellency may remember that, in the month of June last, the undersigned, with a view to removing the objection urged by your Excellency to the first proposition contained in the note of the undersigned of June 5, 1860, (namely, that its acceptance by the Peruvian Government would constitute a disastrous precedent) offered to modify it in the following terms: "Article 1. The Government of Peru agrees to pay to the owners, captains and other parties interested in the barks *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* a sum which shall be determined by Article 2d of this Convention." Your Excellency at that time and at various subsequent conferences declined to accede to the proposal, alleging that it would involve a recognition of the responsibility of the Peruvian Government to identify the parties.

It was not until a conference, which occurred on the 21st September, that your Excellency, in refusing to accept the proposition first quoted, and in repeating the assurance of your ardent desire to discover some means of attaining a friendly solution, said that you believed it might be accomplished by the Peruvian Government consenting to give a considerable sum in liquidation of all claim, "as the principle disputed by Peru, in the case of the barks, would thus be saved." And your Excellency, at the same time, informed the undersigned that he could not formally tender this basis of settlement without previously consulting the President.

The undersigned replied substantially that he would reflect upon the terms in which such a proposition should be couched, and also assented that this conversation should neither bind nor compromise either of the parties. But the undersigned has no recollection that the object of the interview was to be regarded as private, since there was no necessity of placing the seal of confidence upon it; and, moreover, if the undersigned had considered it private, he would not have presented the proposition formally when writing in the presence of the Chief Clerk, in the Foreign Office on the following day.

Such is the expression of the undersigned in regard to what took place on that occasion; and he can hardly be deceived, since he preserved a memorandum of what passed, nor does the undersigned perceive any reason why your Excellency should consider as private a transaction which occurred naturally in the course of negotiation, and which cannot, owing to the manner in which the incident occurred, affect in any way your private or public responsibility. On the contrary, indeed, the undersigned can only regard it as honorable to your Excellency, that you should have offered a suggestion which, could it have been realized, would have obviated all difficulty.

With respect to the closing remarks of your Excellency, made by the express instruction of the President of the Republic, the undersigned has the honor to say that a mature consideration and a clear discussion, lasting through the past two years, have confirmed him, and also the Government of the United States, which has examined the question in all its phases, in the conviction that the claims of the owners and others interested in the two barks are entirely just. However serious, therefore, may be the responsibility for the consequences to follow a cessation of diplomatic relations between the two nations, they must be ascribed to the acts of the Government of Peru.

The undersigned, notwithstanding, being always disposed to pay respect to the wishes of His Excellency the President of the Republic, would not hesitate to assume the responsibility of entertaining any further propositions which may be addressed to him by the Peruvian Government, provided it be compatible with the instructions of the Government of the undersigned.

It has ever been his ardent desire to maintain and draw closer the relations of the two nations, and if he is obliged to withdraw from this capital in obedience to his explicit and peremptory instructions, it will be after having exerted all the resources which an experience of many years in the service of his country have suggested to him to induce the Government of Peru to bring to an amicable adjustment the affairs in question.

In every event, however, the undersigned shall always recur with grateful recollection to the friendship with which he has been honored by His Excellency the President of the Republic, and avails himself of this occasion to assure His Excellency Señor Melgar of his most distinguished consideration and high personal regard. J. RANDOLPH CLAY.

To His Excellency Don Jose Fabio Melgar, Minister of External Relations of the Republic of Peru.

Lima, Oct. 22, 1860.

The undersigned, Minister of External Relations, has had the honor to receive the esteemed note of His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, dated the 19th inst., in which he acknowledges the receipt of the passports which, at his request, were transmitted to him, and to confirm the fact that from that date the diplomatic relations between this Republic and that of the Union should be closed. His Excellency states that you have given this notice with great regret, and solely in obedience to your instructions, in consequence of the Government of the undersigned having failed to accept the propositions which you had presented to it in the matter of the *Lizzie Thompson* and the *Georgiana*. The undersigned can also assure His Excellency Mr. Clay, that this Government has deeply regretted to deliver the passports, which he demanded, and that it has felt the most profound sorrow at not being able to go further than it has gone in concessions and the sacrifice of its rights in order that the difficulty referred to might be terminated in the most prompt and friendly manner.

Notwithstanding the cessation of diplomatic relations, Mr. Clay very properly wishes to revive certain particulars of the question, and the undersigned is quite ready to give them a reconsideration, with the same intentions as those which govern His Excellency.

I shall not enter into a discussion of so much of what your Excellency has said touching the narration made by the undersigned of what occurred in the several conference, for the discussion of the proposition ultimately presented by Mr. Clay. It is proper to omit so much, since His Excellency, with striking frankness, has charged the undersigned with an equivocation. It is the more advisable to waive it, because to discuss it will in no way aid in the principal part of the question; and the undersigned may the more safely forego the discussion, as Mr. Clay has already declared that whatever the words and phrases employed they were not "to bind or compromise" any of the parties. The undersigned only recurs to this point with the single object of showing that he had contracted no engagement to consider the final proposition presented by Mr. Clay.

In controverting the closing portion of the note of the undersigned, dated on the 17th, Mr. Clay says substantially that protracted discussion and mature and prolonged examination of the matter has produced on him and in his Government the conviction that the claim of the owner and other parties interested in the two barks are entirely just. His Excellency in this way justifies himself in saying, that the responsibilities which attend from the suspension of diplomatic relations, originating in the rejection of these claims, will belong to Peru.

Without serious offence to Mr. Clay, the undersigned could not have presumed that, in the absence of the conviction he expresses, he would have insisted so strenuously in his demands, and would have proceeded to the extreme of severing his official relations with the Peruvian Government. But Mr. Clay will still do this Government the justice to believe that, if it has refused and shall still refuse to pay the indemnities demanded of it, it will only be because it is conscientiously convinced that the claim of the owners and others interested in the vessels which have caused this question, are wholly unjust. In such a case, it is only left for the undersigned to submit them to the tribunal which will be constituted by the civilized world, when they come to know the reasons which each of the parties has urged in support of its position.

In the meantime, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling the attention of Mr. Clay to the fact that the conflict is not between the demand of one nation and the refusal of another, but between such a demand and the proposition to submit the same to the judgment of an arbitrator. The nation, therefore, which would be sure of justice, and consequently of a favorable judgment, should have accepted the means of accommodation before rupturing its relation with the other; and it must be held responsible for the consequences of the rupture, and not that other, who has not opposed a dogged refusal, and who would hasten to do justice, if the umpire should declare in favor of the claimants.

The undersigned, in present circumstances, reads with much pleasure in the note of Mr. Clay that he would not hesitate to take the responsibility of receiving any proposition compatible with his instructions which the Peruvian Government might yet address to him for a pacific arrangement. His Excellency writes this in response to an analogous intimation, which the undersigned had the honor to submit in his last note. Sincere as is the Government of the undersigned, and sincere as is Mr. Clay in declaring their disposition to perpetuate the good relations of Peru and the United States, the undersigned cannot bring himself to believe that it is no longer possible to debate this question under favorable auspices, and to render them available, with a view to avoid if possible the suspension of diplomatic relations which Mr. Clay contemplates. He will be permitted to remind Mr. Clay, that in his last conference with His Excellency the President, he said "that in the last resort he might consent on his own responsibility to the admission of a temporary arrangement during the short period necessary for him to employ in consulting his Government. If Mr. Clay will take this course, which can in no manner compromise him, he will give a proof of his constant desire to draw still closer the relations of his country with Peru, he will render it possible that upon final reflection his Government may accede to the equitable proposal of arbitration; that with a grave and thorough consciousness his rights have been presented by the undersigned; and will furnish this Government with the pleasing ground of hope that Mr. Clay will not see himself constrained to retire from this capital.

As it is, profoundly regretting that Mr. Clay is about to withdraw, the undersigned would remind him of what he signified on a former occasion, that American citizens and property in Peru will enjoy the same protection of the laws as if they were asserted by the most zealous representative of his nation.

Whatever may be the final resolution of Mr. Clay, the proof of friendship he has given will always be grateful to the President of the Republic; and the undersigned will preserve the distinguished esteem with which he has regarded His Excellency, and the high personal regard which he has had the honor to award him. (Signed,) JOSE F. MELGAR.

To His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Lima, Oct 23, 1860.

The undersigned has had the honor of receiving the communication which His Excellency, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, has addressed to him, under date of the 22d inst., and to which the undersigned now replies, out of consideration for, and respect to the Peruvian Government; and, also, because His Excellency has thought proper to say that the difference which has arisen in the question of the vessels *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, results not from the demand of the one nation and the refusal of the other, but from the claim of the one nation and the proposal on the part of the other to submit the same to arbitration.

The undersigned could at once accept the position mentioned by the Peruvian Government, if it included all its consequences, because if the difference has not had its origin in the claim, but in the manner of its settlement, and its submission to the arbitration of a third nation, Peru virtually admits the principle assumed by the Government of the United States in the case of these vessels, and also admits the justice of the claim for indemnity which the United States have made in favor of the parties concerned. If then, there is no other question on the part of Peru in regard to the claim made by the United States, except that of submitting it to an arbitration, the undersigned believes that a mixed commission appointed respectively by both Governments, would settle the points in dispute as well as it could be done by the arbitrament of a foreign power.

His instructions do not permit the undersigned to go any further in the present matter. He has freqently informed the Peruvian Government, and he now explicitly repeats it to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that he cannot for a moment accept any proposal which might tend to infringe or to cast any doubt upon the unquestionable rights and privileges enjoyed by American citizens in their legitimate commerce. And it is not only the duty but the firm determination of the Government of the United States to protect that commerce under all circumstances. This is with the Government a supreme principle indispensable to its existence, and superior to any considerations, how great soever they may be, and which the Government regards as superior even to those considerations which by reason of their gravity and for the sake of propriety and convenience, might be submitted to the arbitration of a third Power.

On this ground the undersigned cannot admit any discussion which might involve the possibility of accepting the proposition of the Peruvian Government. The determination of His Excellency's Government, not to accept any of the bases proposed by the undersigned for the settlement of the question of the ships upon the arbitration by a third Power, as the only expedient for a friendly solution, was the reason which induced the undersigned to request his passports, in obedience to his instructions. These have already been handed to the undersigned by the Peruvian Government, and diplomatic relations between the two Republics have been suspended.

Consequently the undersigned cannot receive any official communication from his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, except *the clear and distinct* acceptance of the first proposition contained in the note of the undersigned, under date of the 5th of June last, or the acceptance of one of the bases which the undersigned has had the honor of proposing to the Government of Peru.

The undersigned, after thanking His Excellency the President of the Republic and His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the flattering opinion which they have been pleased to express of him personally, avails himself of the occasion to reiterate to His Excellency Señor Melgar, the assurance of his highest consideration. J. R. CLAY.

To His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru.

CIRCULAR.

Ministry of Foreign Relations of Peru,
Lima, Oct. 18, 1860.

The diplomatic relations which have existed between Peru and the United States being interrupted, and the diplomatic agent of the United States accredited to this Republic being about to quit this country, the persons, property and commerce of the citizens of those States remain under the protection of the Peruvian Government, and in the enjoyment of all the guarantees assured by the law to natives. If under any circumstances an act of abuse, injustice, or hostility, against a citizen of the Union would be punishable—now, that they continue to reside in the country trusting in the justice which distinguishes the present Administration, it is necessary, not only in compliance with the Constitution, and with article 2 of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, of July, 1851, which exists between this country and the United States, but also in demonstration of the fact that Peru rises to the height of the civilization of the age, you will charge most especially all the authorities in your district to scrupulously see that the persons and property of said citizens residing or traveling in the Republic be, as I have already had the honor of saying to you, respected and secured, affording them all the protection which the laws assure them, and taking all precautionary measures to prevent the complication of the present situation, or the originating of complaints and accusations, which the national dignity requires should be avoided under all circumstances.

I would but offend your intelligence, were I to go on and point out to you the means of carrying into effect these orders, which I beg you will have the kindness to put in force immediately, and I have no doubt that the simple mentioning of the same to you will lead to the fulfillment of the simple object which I have in view in addressing to you this order, by the special direction of His Excellency the President of the Republic. JOSE FABIO MELGAR.

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Late Empress of Russia—The Invalid Empress of Austria and the Empress of the French in England—Frightful Railroad Accident—An Interesting Law Suit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

There is some employment for gossips in the Empress line just now. Yonder, in the Alexander Palace, at Czarsko Selo, lies the "proud" corpse—ridiculous expression—of Alexandra Teodorovna, the haughty but exemplary and suitable partner of the late Czar Nicholas, the jack-booted, six-feet-two-inches-high, grenadier Emperor of all the Russias, whose ill-weaved ambition to be lord of more territory cost humanity so much in the shape of the sanguinary Crimean drama—the great "Tragedy of Errors," now some five or six years passed away. A corpse in white satin, cloaked in purple velvet, with a diadem encircling the sunken temples! Behold! Imperial majesty living, and weeping too, steps forward with imperial brethren at his side, and reverently arranges the last cloak around the clay-cold form in the gorgeous coffin, as if she who lay silent there were about to go forth into a still colder atmosphere in the pale regions of the unknown shore. Then come the grand Duchesses and ladies in "black mourning dresses, with double veils flowing to their feet," copachs of the guard, crimson imperial soldiers, the archpriest with a painting of a saint lowered from a pole, the hearse and eight horses, and all the concomitants living and dead of a procession which would do good to the heart of a Bond-street undertaker—all this moves through flakes of falling snow seven miles across a wintry landscape to the Church of St. Nicholas, at Tchesme. Kneeling serfs or "Monjicks" line the road. Then there are prayers all night, and watching and praying for I don't know how many other nights and days, and mourning, first all black as a raven for so many weeks, and then magpie-like for so many more, and then gray; and at last all will be finished, and one more empress fairly buried and disposed of in this world. Of this lady a pretty anecdote is told, which would furnish a nice story for *Reynolds' Miscellany* or the *Family Herald*. When very young, she had a governess, Madame Wildermott, who gave her a ring. The Grand Duke Nicholas came courting the young beauty, and asked her for this ring at the royal dinner-table of Russia. She gave it to him in a piece of bread. In it, it is said, he found the inscription, in French, of "Empress of Russia." He wore it all his life, &c., &c., and doubtless had it on, when he received the news of the burning of Circassian villages, and massacre of all the women and children. He must have dangled that charming toy from his watch-guard when the nuns of Minsk were flogged, and when the news arrived of the sinking of his fleet at Sebastopol. Do your readers remember the picture of his death-bed in *Punch*—the booted skeleton in the snow-storm? *Our* Court is now in mourning for his widow; but the bones of 50,000 British soldiers lie rotting on the wintry plateau of the Crimea, and in the vale of death. *Sic transit.* Thus do passions as well as fashions pass away.

In the meantime, the poor little Empress of Austria is peaking and pining, and Queen Victoria has kindly lent her a yacht to go to Madeira or the Azores. After all, though monarchs make the quarrels, and their peoples have to fight, they patch their feuds very easily. While still in mourning for the Empress of Russia, we may have to fight the Russians again. While the Empress of Austria keeps our Queen's yacht waiting for her, there is no saying into what complication Turr and Hungary, Lord John Russell and his weathercock policy, may plunge England and Austria. I have no faith in any European alliance founded on royal and imperial friendships. I have some faith in the good feeling lately cultivated between Great Britain and America, through the visit of our Prince, now happily at length returned in safety to these shores.

Two or three days since, having just passed over London Bridge, I have some recollection of seeing a pale, lady-like woman, in a dark traveling dress, gazing from the window of a common street-cab. Another cab followed at a little distance. The party were apparently coming from the railway terminus on the Surrey side of the bridge. The place where I saw them was just opposite a celebrated photographic mart, where the full-sized likeness of the Emperor of the French is placed alongside of that redoubtable Tom Sayers, represented in a green Newmarket coat, leaning on a mahogany table with a pair of boxing-gloves in the background. That lady's face and the Emperor's picture, set me thinking of the Imperial Family of France. Conceive my astonishment when I read in yesterday's papers, that the Empress had at that very time passed that spot in a "four-wheeler," on her way to Claridge's Hotel. The day after she went down in a hired brougham to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. She is now on her way to Scotland, to the mansion of the Duke of Hamilton, where, I trust for the sake of the taste and honor and good sense of the people on this and the other side of the Tweed, her privacy will be respected. She has been out "shopping" in London. I hope that the change will do her good. All sorts of reports are rife as to the cause of this most natural freak. Some say that the Emperor and Empress have quarreled about a certain Italian Countess, who has just returned to Paris. Others that the priests have made her unhappy about the Pope, and that she has in vain besought the Emperor to restore "Punch" to Rome. The most natural solution is that the death of her beloved sister has grieved her deeply, and that her nerves are shaken and require repose. Being half a Scotchwoman, what more natural than that she should seek the glens and mountains of that most deer-stalkingest of countries, where a Sutherland, aided by a few more cockney feudalist proprietors, have spread such an amiable desolation around? The Duchess of Hamilton is a kinswoman of the Empress, and the Duke of Hamilton, of whom nobody knows any harm that I know of, is also Duke of Chatetherault, and a grandee, according to the views of Burke and the other heraldic authorities, fit to entertain any crowned head, male or female, in the world. So the Empress will talk to old Highlanders and Scottish gude-wives, and eat bannocks, and drink milk, and give Napoleons to curly-headed bairns and red-legged gossoons, and I dare say will look like Helen McGregor; and when she returns, introduce a rage for tartans and Scotch brooches into France. That she may carry back with her a fair share of the roses of England to mix with the lilies on her Imperial cheecks, is, I am sure, the wish of every gallant son and virtuous daughter of Albion. Do you remember the affecting story of the beautiful German girl, the flower of a whole Teuton settlement somewhere on the borders of Mexico, who ran away for fun on the eve of her marriage, was lost on the prairies, and became mad with horror at her position? From time to time she was seen and chased by her distracted bridegroom and the rest of the settlers. At length she was delicately lassoed by an Indian hunter, and brought in. Nothing could restore her to her senses. Neither endearments nor music, vocal or saxe-horn, could bring her to sanity and sense. At length, the oldest German woman in the settlement declared she would try a last remedy. She came, bearing a mysterious covered dish with reverend care, and placed it before the hapless maiden. Immediately the spell was broken, and the girl threw herself sobbing on the breast of her despairing lover. It was a platter of *sauer-kraut* which revived the recollections of childhood, &c. Who knows but that oat meal porridge and cakes may dissipate the gloom which shrouds a spirit out-worn with Imperial magnificence, and the anticipation of every fresh fancy dictating to the crinoline-wearers of the civilized world?

Sir De Lacey Evans is very ill. It is a wonder that his shattered frame has endured so long. Lord Brougham was the chief mourner at the burial of the grand old Earl Dundonald, at Westminster Abbey. The assemblage on the occasion was numerous, yet but few distinguished personages were there. Can it be believed that the Earl's banner as a Knight of the Garter was only restored on the day after the funeral to the chapel, whence, to the disgrace of England, it was torn down some five and forty years ago? Never was such a man and such a life so thrown away. Poor old Charley Napier was buried very quietly; but they are going to erect a monument to him at Portsmouth. He was a real "old salt," although it is *not* true that he rode a donkey in Syria, with a bludgeon in his hand and a straw hat on his head, and followed by his favorite dog, "Turk," "Trim" or "Tray."

A terrible railway accident has just occurred. Eight poor fellows, chiefly cattle drovers, with the fireman of the mail train, were killed and many injured. The Duke and Duchess of Montrose, who were in one of the carriages, and your fellow-countryman, G. F. Train, escaped. It was a collision between a mail and a cattle train, at Atherstone, on the Trent Valley Line, 102 miles from London. The following is Mr. Train's brief and graphic account of this disaster. He must have fancied himself back in America for a time. He writes:

"The first two shocks, as we were running at forty miles an hour, resembled the concussion of a ship in a head sea; the blaze from the fires lighted the whole distance—the bleating of the bullocks lying in the ditch, some on their backs, some on their heads, and some literally appeared to be cut in two—the loud blowing off of the steam, the engine trying in vain to push through the embankment, then the uncertainty of who was alive, the body of the poor fireman distinctly seen in the blaze, and the catle in vain trying to extricate themselves, formed a picture that none who witnessed it will ever forget. In the first compartment of the first carriage were the man and maid-servant of the Duchess of Montrose, her Grace occupying the adjoining one; and James Arthur, Esq., Glasgow; C. R. Brown, London, and J. H. Jackson, of Brighton, occupied the other. I was with Mr. J. Paul in the last carriage but one."

A lady named Sheddon, about 30 years of age, has been pleading an intricate case before Sir Cresswell Cresswell, and Judges Williams and Wightman. She is doing this on behalf of a father in prison. The Attorney-General and others are arrayed against her. Miss Sheddon's two-fold object is to rescue a patrimony and establish the legitimacy of her father. She has displayed much eloquence in a most difficult case, which has been bandied about from Scotland to England, and decided at one stage forty years ago. I cannot help wishing that her courage, eloquence and talent will prevail in a cause which she may well regard as sacred.

Mr. Lincoln and the Abolitionists.—Parker Pillsbury writes to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* regarding a Convention of Abolitionists held on the 9th and 10th at Mendota, (Ill.) The discussion, he says, was with men who had on the Tuesday previous voted for Mr. Lincoln. "They cited their own representative in Congress, Owen Lovejoy, and Joshua R. Giddings and Charles Sumner," Mr. Pillsbury says, "as their authority for an entire Anti-Slavery construction of the Constitution, and had voted for Lincoln, who absolutely spews their interpretation out of his mouth! One of them, a lawyer, had been all the pilgrimage to see Lincoln, and have an interview. He said Mr. Lincoln *told him the Constitution was Pro-Slavery, that the South was entitled to a Congressional Fugitive Slave law, and that he should, if elected President, execute the present one, though he regarded it as a most ungodly enactment!*" And yet he voted for him. And he told us, moreover, that he did not expect Mr. Lincoln would do one thing to the prejudice of Slavery, except to execute the law prohibiting the African Slave-trade. And yet, with all his lawyer-like arguments on the Anti-Slavery character and meaning of the Constitution, he has helped to elect such a man to the Presidency of these United States.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—Dec. 3.

Before Judge Shipman.

Elijah Jones vs. The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.—This is an action brought to recover damages against the defendants for putting the plaintiff off their cars. The plaintiff, it apears, was desirous of going from Jersey City to Matuchin, and bought a ticket for that place. He took his station on a train which went no further than Rahway. When called on by the conductor, he showed the ticket which he had bought, but was informed that that ticket was not good for that train, and that he must pay fare. He declined to pay fare, but claimed the right to go on that train as far as it went, and retaining the ticket to take the next train to Matuchin. The conductor declined to allow him to go on, and put him off the train about a mile and a half from Jersey City, but using no more violence than was necessary. The ticket which he had bought expressed the contract that the passenger had the right to go on that day "in a continuous train."

The Jury found a verdict in favor of the defendants.

For plaintiff, Mr. Bowman; for defendants, Mr. Van Winkle.

The Law of Insurance.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge White.

William Forgay vs. The Atlantic Insurance Company, John W. Fowler et al.—This is an action to recover on a policy of insurance, the plaintiff claiming to be entitled to the insurance as against the defendant, Fowler, who claims to hold the policy for himself and as administrator of Simon & Peabody, the policy having been taken out by the firm of Stanton & Thompson, and by them transferred to Peabody. The plaintiffs claim that in effecting the insurance Stanton & Thompson acted as agents for them. The Company claim that Stanton & Thompson represented other owners of the ship *Knickerbocker*, the vessel insured, and that the insurance was effected generally for all the parties represented by Stanton & Thompson. The defendant, Fowler, claims that the policy was regularly transferred to him by Stanton & Thompson with the consent of the Company, and that they are liable to pay him. The liability on the policy is not disputed by the Company, the only question being to whom the moneys are payable.

Wm. M. Evarts for plaintiff. Daniel Lord for the Company. John E. Parsons for defendant Fowler.

Libel Suit—Those Indian Root Pills Still Working.

SUPERIOR COURT.

BEFORE JUSTICE WOODRUFF.

Andrew B. Moore vs. George W. Comstock.—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for an alleged malicious criminal prosecution of the plaintiff by the defendant.

The complaint alleges that on or about the 7th of June, 1859, the defendant maliciously, and with the intention of injuring the plaintiff, made oath before Justice Osborne, a Police Magistrate of this City, to the effect that the plaintiff, together with one Andrew J. White, had committed grand larceny in stealing from the defendant in the neighborhood of $6,000 worth of Morse's Indian Root Pills, labels, books, papers, accounts, &c.; and without probable cause, had the plaintiff arrested under the warrant of the said Police Justice, and held to bail to give answer to an indictment that might be subsequently found against him; and further maliciously charged the plaintiff with stealing, befo the Grand Jury; but that the Grand Jury found no bill, and that the prosecution against the plaintiff had now ceased. The plaintiff's complaint further alleges that by reason of such malicious proceedings he had been greatly damaged and his reputation injured, for which judgment against the defendant is demanded in the sum of $10,000.

The defendant denies that he maliciously, and with the intention of injuring the plaintiff, instituted the proceedings complained of by the plaintiff; and alleges that he had probable cause, and was so advised by his counsel, to suspect that the plaintiff, on or about the 1st of January, 1859, together with one Andrew J. White, had stolen the property in question: and, believing this, he had made the affidavit before said Police Justice mentioned, and the plaintiff had been thereupon arrested. The defendant further denied that the criminal proceedings against the plaintiff were ended, and alleged that on the 2d day of December, 1859, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Grand Jury had found a bill against the plaintiff.

The case is still on.

R. W. Townsend for plaintiff; J. D. & I. D. Sherwood for defendant.

The Alleged Fraud in Shipment of Havana Cigars.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Mullen.

José Franchaise vs. *David M. Henriques et al.*—On the closing of the evidence in this case the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint, upon the ground that there was no evidence to go to the jury on the questions of ownership in the plaintiff, or of fraud.

The argument of the motion occupied the entire day of Friday last. The Court decided to grant the motion, and held that the plaintiff was shown to be owner and vender of the goods; that the right of *stoppage in transitu* which the plaintiff claimed had been lost by the delivery of a part of the goods; and although there was a question of fraud which should properly go to the jury, still, as there had been drafts drawn against the defendants on account of this cargo, although not drawn against this cargo specifically, and they had been negotiated, which, at the time of the demand made by the plaintiff on the defendant for the delivery of the goods, previous to the trial, had not been produced by the plaintiff, and the plaintiff had not then offered to deliver them up to the defendant, the plaintiff could not maintain his action, and the complaint should be dismissed.

Upon motion of the plaintiffs it was ordered that the judgment be suspended and the questions of law be disposed of first; and the cause be heard in the first instance by the General Term.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont, Beebe, Dean, and Donohue for plaintiff; Field & Sluyter for defendant Henriques; Brown, Hall and Vanderpool for the Sheriff.

Assessment on Trinity Church Property.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Bonney.

The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church vs. *Israel Cook.*—The plaintiff in this case claims the sum of $2,000, as being due from the defendant as assignee of the plaintiff's lessee.

Upon the widening of Reade-street the property was assessed $2,000, which the plaintiff called upon the defendant to pay. The defendant refused to pay, and claimed that the plaintiff had been awarded $1,750 for damages to the property, and assessed at $2,000 for the benefits, which benefit he claimed did not accrue to him. He claimed that all he had to pay was the difference between the two sums.

The Court decided that the defendant, by his lease, was compelled to pay the assessment. The money paid to the plaintiff for damages, was for such property as had been taken away, while the assessment was for the benefits accruing to the property which remained, and which was held by the defendant.

Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

The Ward Divorce Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bonney.

Susan L. Ward vs. *Thomas M. Ward.*—This case, so often stated in the TIMES, has at last terminated in a judgment for the plaintiff, and her divorce from Ward, who was formerly a United States Consul.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Judge BONNEY opened this Court yesterday simply for the purpose of swearing the Juries. Without charging the Grand Jury, the Court adjourned till Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, when the charge will be delivered.

Action on a Married Woman's Note—Is Mrs. Sinclair Still the Wife of Edwin Forrest?

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

Augustus B. Heriott et al. vs. *Catharine N. Sinclair.*—This is an action by the plaintiff as assignee of John Beck and others engaged with him in business, upon the note of Mrs. Sinclair, made several years ago for $552 35. The note was given for goods sold to the defendant subsequently to her divorce from her husband.

The defence is a denial that the note was given for the goods averred in the complaint, and also that the plaintiffs are the lawful holders and owners of the note, or that they are the parties in interest with legal capacity to sue. The answer then sets up that at the time of the purchase and delivery of the goods referred to in the complaint, the defendant was the wife of Edwin Forrest. The statute of limitations is also set up.

Counsel for the defence contended that an appeal having been taken in the Forrest divorce case, and no final judgment having been entered in that action, the defendant was still the wife of Forrest, and therefore not liable on the note in suit.

The Court held that the divorce had been obtained in the case of Forrest *vs.* Forrest, and that the appeal only related to the matter of alimony. The Court dismissed the complaint, holding that at the time the note was made Forrest was liable for the defendant's debts, and that there was therefore no legal consideration for the note. Plaintiff obtained twenty days for appeal.

S. B. H. Judah for plaintiff; Benjamin Galbraith for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

Judge RUSSELL opened this Court yesterday morning, when excuses of Jurors were heard, and those not excused were sworn.

William Hunt, a deaf mute, who had pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, was put to the bar for sentence. He was 18 years of age, and was sent to the House of Refuge. When the sentence was interpreted to him by means of manual signs, by Dr. Gallaudet, he seemed very much grieved and burst into tears. He appears to have sustained a good character, and has a widowed mother depending on him for support. He works at bookbinding.

William Cook, *alias* Johnson, convicted of larceny, a second offence, was next brought out for sentence. His counsel objected to sentence on the ground that a motion in arrest of judgment was yet to be argued before the Court. The objection was overruled, and the Court remarked that the prisoner had already served a term in the State Prison, without having been induced thereby to change his course. There were no circumstances entitling the prisoner to any special consideration from the Court. The sentence, therefore, was that he be confined in the State Prison at Sing Sing for six years and six months.

Thomas Norton, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was brought out for sentence. The Court remarked that the prisoner appeared to be the driver of a cart, while his wife kept a junk-shop; together they had operated in dishonest pursuits. Conviction had been obtained on the testimony of a thief; and as the prisoner had proved by many respectable citizens, a good character, and that he had now given up the business and would leave the City, a light sentence would be imposed. The order of the Court was that the prisoner be confined in the City prison for 30 days, and pay a fine of $100.

Samuel Levi, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was then put to the bar for sentence. His counsel stated that the jury had found an entirely unexpected verdict. But the prisoner had concluded, instead of moving a new trial, to ask the Court to exercise its leniency in sentencing. The Court remarked that the verdict had been obtained on the testimony of a thief. Witnesses for defence had attempted to prove an *alibi*; but the jury had not believed these witnesses as against the thief. Good character had been proved, and this would have weight. The case was not an aggravated one, and the sentence would, therefore, be the light one of 30 days in the City Prison, and a fine of $100.

Henry D. Smethurst, convicted of grand larceny, in stealing several gold coins from an emigrant, was next brought out for sentence. As he had already served a term in the penitentiary, the Court was indisposed to exercise any leniency, and sentenced him to State Prison for the term of two years and six months.

Alexander Dixon, who had previously pleaded not guilty, changed his plea to guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Prisoner proved a good character, and the explanation was given that he had a wife and three children, and having been unable to obtain employment for seven months, had been driven to theft of a check for forty dollars by the needs of his dependent family. The Court was disposed to give the prisoner one more chance, and therefore imposed a light sentence—confinement in the City prison for sixty days.

James E. Williams next pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. He was seventeen years of age, and of delicate health. The Court sentenced him to the House of Refuge.

John Leon, indicted for forgery in passing counterfeit money, was discharged, the Court not deeming the facts set forth by the District-Attorney as sufficient ground for prosecution.

TRIAL FOR LARCENY.

Daniel Caton, indicted for grand larceny, was the first prisoner tried.

Martin Keough, the first witness was a blacksmith. He saw on the fourth of October, the prisoner in a lager-bier saloon, at about eleven o'clock, at night. Witness had been drinking two glasses of lager beer, and when he started to go home, prisoner, who had been playing billiards, accompanied him, and at his door insisted on going in. Witness repulsed him. During the contact, witness felt the prisoner's hand at his pockets. The prisoner then ran away, and the witness missing his watch and chain worth $35., pursued him. He joined an officer in the pursuit, and arrested the prisoner. The watch was not found. Witness had never seen the prisoner before.

Martin Bygart, the next witness, was the keeper of the saloon. He saw Keough, the last witness, at his place. He was there about fifteen minutes, and when he left, the prisoner went with him. Keough was not drunk at the time, and witness had never seen him there before.

The next witness, *Katherine White*, testified that Keough was intoxicated the time he entered the saloon. Witness was one of the attendants. Caton left about five minutes after Keough did.

Edwin Stone, witness for the defence, next testified that he was a livery stable keeper. He had employed the prisoner as a driver, and has always found him honest.

Thomas Phelps next testified that on the day after the alleged theft, the first witness, Keough, came to the stable and said that he had lost his watch, and wanted to find the thief; he said he was so drunk at the time that he didn't know the man who took his watch, either by name or by sight.

William Joyce next testified that Bygart had always kept a house of ill-fame; he did not know what was the character of his present house.

Thomas James testified that he had known the prisoner for two years, and had employed him in his market; he had always borne a good character.

Joseph T. Martin testified further to the prisoner's good character.

Elias Whithead testified to the same effect.

No further witnesses were examined, and counsel for defence briefly summed up to the jury.

The prosecution submitted the case without comment.

The Court reviewed the testimony to the jury. If they believed that the witness, Keough, was so intoxicated at the time of the larceny, as not to be able to identify the prisoner, his testimony should be thrown out. The good character of the prisoner would have weight only in case of doubt; *then* it should be considered. If there were any doubt of the prisoner's guilt, he was entitled to an acquittal. The jury then retired, and after an absence of a few minutes, returned with a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged. He had been *convicted* at a previous trial, but as his counsel had then been absent, this new trial had been granted.

Benjamin Lindesmith, who had been brought from Ohio on a requisition, was next arraigned on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The Calendar will be found in our legal column for that day.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Brewer* vs. *Marine Bank.*—Plaintiffs are liable on their acceptance as between them and Brewer.

COMMON PLEAS.

BRADY, J.—*Martin* vs. *The Mayor*; *Valentine* vs. *The Mayor*; *Gilmore* vs. *The Mayor*; *Mason* vs. *The Mayor.*—See opinions.

Brush vs. *The Mayor*; *Kelly* vs. *The Mayor*; *Joice* vs. *The Same.*—Orders settled.

Bostwick vs. *Townsend & Bright.*—Judgment for defendants.

Bostwick vs. *Cromwell et al.*—Statement of facts allowed.

Donoughue vs. *Kunkel.*—Attachment and proceedings discharged.

Bennet vs. *Doody.*—Motion denied.

Rich vs. *Sallinge.*—Motion denied.

Davidson vs. *Brundige.*—Judgment for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 3.

$12,000	U. S. 5s, '65	92¾	52	Am. Ex. Bank	90
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	76	60	Panama Railroad	114¼
4,000	do	76¼	20	do	114⅜
3,000	do	77	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	59
2,000	Virginia State 6s	80¼	800	do	58⅜
24,000	do	80	100	do b5	58⅜
12,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	82	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	9
7,060	Missouri State 6s	70¼	415	Gal. & Chic. R.	64¼
5,000	do s30	70¼	100	do s30	64
1,000	do	70¾	100	do b10	64¼
2,000	Erie 2d M. Bds	'95	100	do	64⅛
2,000	E. R. 5th M. Bds.	70	100	Hudson R. R. s30	43¾
2,000	E. R. Con. B. 1871.	50	300	do	43
5,000	H. R. R. 1st M.	102	100	do	43⅛
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	92¼	200	do	43¾
1,000	M. C. 8 ₰ ct. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds.	92	100	Harlem Railroad	14⅛
1,000	M. S. Sg. Fd. Bs.	69¼	100	Brooklyn City R.	115
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	86¾	100	Reading Railroad	35
500	do	87	610	Del., L. & W. R.	85
12,000	La C. & M. I. G. B.	15	75	New-Jersey R.	122
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	44	175	Mich. Cent. R.	50
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	17¼	100	do s15	50
1,000	do	17¾	100	do s20	50
1,000	do	18	150	do s30	50
1000	Gal. & C. 1st Mtg.	95	100	do	50⅛
5	Bank of Commerce	91	345	do	50⅛
5	Pacific M. S. Co.	80¾	25	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	14¾
15	do	81½	100	do	15
100	do	81	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s10	31
250	N. Y. Central R.	75¾	100	do	31⅛
400	do s30	75⅛	100	do b10	32
100	do b10	76⅛	50	Clev. & Toledo R.	27¼
50	do s10	75⅞	100	do	27⅛
2240	do	76	200	do	27
700	do	76⅛	100	do	26¾
50	do s15	76	300	do	26⅛
15	do	76	150	Chic. & Rock I. R.	54
100	do b10	76⅛	200	do	53⅜
450	Erie Railroad s30	29	25	do	53⅛
100	do s30	28¾	200	do s60	53
250	do s10	29⅛	100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	70⅛
200	do	29⅛	50	do s15	70
100	do	29⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri St. 6s	70¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	75⅞
4,000	do	70¾	300	do s3	75⅛
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	76¼	50	do s60	75
4,000	do	76	200	do b10	75⅛
2,000	Erie 3d Mt. Bs. '83	83	50	do b30	75¾
1,000	Mich. Ct. 8 ₰ Ct. 1st Mt. SkgFdCon. Bds.	91	100	do s30	75⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	86⅜	100	do s3	75¾
100	Canton Company	14⅜	150	do	75⅛
16	Bank of Commerce	91½	200	do s2	75½
5	Bank State N. Y.	90	100	Erie Railroad	29
7	N. Hav. & Hart. R.	137	250	Hudson River R.	43⅛
5	Pac. M. St'p. Co.	81¾	500	Reading Railroad	34⅜
30	do	81¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	50⅜
25	Gal. & Chicago R.	63¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	31¾
100	do b15	64	5	Panama Railroad	114⅜
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	26⅛	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	58⅛
50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	53⅛	10	do	58¼
100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	70⅜	100	do s10	58¼
100	Mil. & Miss. R.	8⅜	20	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	92

MONDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 24:

Increase in Loans	$7,019,005
Decrease in Specie	217,611
Decrease in Circulation	162,498
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	6,686,919

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 3, 1859.	Dec. 1, 1860.	Nov. 24, 1860.
Capital	$68,933,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans	122,137,034	129,537,459	122,518,454
Specie	20,046,667	18,541,762	18,759,373
Circulation	8,398,819	8,805,944	8,968,442
Gross Deposits	100,449,079	104,354,339	99,616,607
Exchanged	24,190,357	23,631,621	25,580,808
Undrawn	76,258,722	80,722,718	74,035,799
In Sub-Treasury	5,840,432	3,702,751	4,308,668

The Specie Average on the Bank return, though a steady one compared with last week, is rather less than was generally calculated on early in the week. The turn in the movement toward New-Orleans and other Southern points appears to have withdrawn over half a million of dollars by express. To-day we receive $800,000 from California and $200,000 from Havana. The line of Discounts has been timely and liberally carried up, as promised by the Bank action of Wednesday week. The increase is not more than was expected from the signs of expansion through the week and at the close of the previous week. The movement of course places nearly a corresponding increase to the Deposit line. The Money Market to-day shows no change from the close on Saturday. It is easy on call loan and for short discounts at Bank to regular dealers, but still hard on outside sales of paper, the rates on first-class ruling 12@15 ₰ cent.

The rates of Exchange on England for Wednesday's steamer open at 104@105 for Bankers; no important demand yet showing itself. Merchant bills are firmer at 102@103 ₰ cent. We hear of no alterations in the Domestic Exchanges to-day; Philadelphia 98½@98.

The Stock Market opened with a feeling of some confidence that the first advices from the meeting of Congress would be of a compromising or pacific nature, and as the dispatches in the afternoon, though meagre in details of fact, reflected a good temper in both Houses, the latest prices were higher by 1 ₰ cent. than the last sales of Saturday: New-York Central, 76⅝, Erie, 29½; Galena, 64¾; Rock Island, 54; Missouris, 71; and Hudson, 43½. Altogether the sales of the day show an improved demand, and this in the absence of any general speculative movement, as yet, from the outside public. The disposition is good at the close to receive with eagerness, and construe liberally in favor of the recovery of the market, every item of news from the seat of Government which may look to the settlement of the sectional difficulty. Prices late in the afternoon closed firm.

A Wall-street correspondent asks to be heard on the controversy between the Associated Banks and one of their late number. We make no objection to this, though reluctant to be made a party to the discussion. We must, however, think our correspondent unfortunate not only in his line of argument, but in his reference to *advertising* (*i. e.*, rendering conspicuous) the Bank which has separated itself, in a season of trial and distress, from the general action. The suspicion already obtains that some such motive was at the bottom of this act of isolation, and if so the public will be apt to vote it a very contemptible one.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning reports:

"In Philadelphia on Saturday noon there was a meeting of holders of Pittsburgh and Alleghany County Bonds at the Philadelphia Exchange, to meet a proposition of compromise coming from Alleghany County. The attendance was full, sixty persons being present. JOHN H. BROWN, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. JOSEPH R. FRY was chosen Secretary. The spirit of the discussion was favorable to a just and equitable compromise. But one or two persons opposed a compromise. Mr. PRICE alluded to the manly stand of the Supreme Court, but argued that we must compromise. Mr. HOWARD and Mr. FRY were also conciliatory. The following resolution was finally adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed, who shall be authorized to meet and confer with any Committee or representative who shall be empowered by the people of Alleghany County or the City of Pittsburgh, or by the authorities thereof, to treat with the bondholders or their representatives in reference to a compromise and settlement of the claims of the holders of the bonds of said county and city, and that the action of the Committee now appointed shall be reported to a meeting of the bondholders, to be called by said Committee or the Chairman."

The Hudson River Railroad earnings are:

November, 1860	$169,548 71
November, 1859	157,442 09
Increase	$12,106 62

Earnings for the last three years in

November, 1858	$137,094 50
November, 1859	157,442 09
November, 1860	169,548 71

The Charleston *Mercury*, of Saturday, says:

"The suspension of all our Banks yesterday—a measure of mere policy, and not of necessity—was the theme of general congratulation among our business community. As an instance of the perfect soundness of our Charleston Banks, we append the statement of one of them—the Union Bank—at the close of yesterday's operation:

Exchange—Sterling	$19,430 35
Exchange—Northern (due within 30 days)	362,342 13
Exchange—Southern (due within 30 days)	233,963 96
Coin	161,774 25
Balance due by City Banks	42,512 70
Circulation	197,635 00
Deposits	180,850 42

The President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina have presented a report to the State Senate, accompanied by the several annual statements, exhibiting the condition of the institution at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1860. The following is an extract from the report:

The profits of the Bank have am't'd to		$300,739 89
From these profits we have paid to the holders of State Bonds in London for interest	$27,094 37	
To holders of Six Per Cent. Stock issued under Fire Loan Act, for interest	45,358 61—	72,452 98
Balance		$228,286 91

Leaving, after these payments, a balance of $228,286 91, which we disposed of as follows:

To the account for interest and expenses of the State Loan to cover the difference between the amount realized on the State Bonds sold in London, and the amount paid to Bondholders, on the redemption of the portion of the debt already canceled	$47,053 65	
To account for advances made to the State, being in part in payment of the interest due on Bonds issued to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company	95,595 37	
And to the Sinking Fund	85,637 89—	$228,286 91

"We report that, of the 6 ₰ cents. which came due on the 1st July last, we have paid the sum of $342,524 55, and have surrendered the certificates to the Treasury. There remains outstanding a portion of this debt, the holders of the certificates not having presented them for redemption. The balance of the 5 ₰ cents. hitherto outstanding, amounting to $500, has also been presented and paid. We have also redeemed fifteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents ($15,199 39) of 3 ₰ cent. stock, at the cost of nine thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-six cents ($9,575 46.) These sums have been charged to the several appropriate accounts.

"As agent of the State for the sale of 6 ₰ cent. stock, issued under Act of the last regular session for continuing the construction of the new State Capitol, we have sold $385,200 of said stock. The proceeds of the sales, amounting to $390,061 10, have been deposited in the State Treasury, and we have filed with the Treasurer of the Lower Division a particular statement of the several sales of stock so made by us. There remains a balance of $14,800, undisposed of, of the stock authorized to be issued under said Act."

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 1.	LOANS. Nov. 24.	SPECIE. Dec. 1.	SPECIE. Nov. 24.
Bk. of New-York	4,739,872	4,704,867	606,968	695,186
Manhattan Co.	5,316,624	5,029,837	909,868	720,287
Merchants' Bank	5,320,726	5,000,914	1,023,606	938,728
Mechanics' Bank	3,775,440	3,606,234	438,145	405,186
Union Bank	3,153,757	2,862,315	529,206	385,437
Bank of America	5,905,665	5,393,386	1,593,101	1,601,364
Phenix Bank	3,085,106	2,912,623	464,164	445,472
City Bank	2,480,406	2,338,349	486,747	561,557
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,413,739	1,422,404	103,035	125,614
Fulton Bank	1,432,687	1,385,040	342,458	317,891
Chemical Bank	2,060,626	2,092,418	1,084,988	888,679
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,016,150	2,029,332	199,416	208,539
National Bank	2,288,295	2,212,553	167,492	273,293
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,748,836	1,735,901	231,598	258,541
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	924,765	996,831	152,933	167,559
Greenwich Bank	531,948	768,061	68,609	63,942
Leather Man. Bk.	2,105,389	1,986,634	224,627	268,730
SeventhWardBk.	1,200,612	1,200,055	168,224	185,472
Bk.St.New-York.	3,987,242	3,645,325	547,424	439,481
Am.Exchange Bk	7,632,530	7,097,229	861,761	825,455
Bk. of Commerce	13,745,555	12,810,087	1,153,990	1,382,799
Broadway Bank	2,775,804	2,504,814	324,276	397,187
Ocean Bank	1,828,698	1,815,191	195,219	202,922
Mercantile Bank	2,277,771	2,060,598	486,719	590,966
Pacific Bank	1,024,558	993,322	171,278	209,592
Bank of Republic	3,680,208	3,270,621	851,925	842,961
Chatham Bank	795,825	825,402	95,800	81,105
People's Bank	708,578	712,928	52,877	81,051
Bank of N. Am.	1,738,671	1,580,790	207,524	192,599
Hanover Bank	1,491,096	1,423,829	164,284	129,299
Irving Bank	831,101	806,928	67,335	62,356
Metropolitan Bk.	7,642,110	6,899,845	668,311	725,829
Citizens' Bank	775,399	786,533	105,158	104,098
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	1,659,045	169,161	253,335
Market Bank	1,025,681	1,022,240	138,384	120,145
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,130,320	1,132,144	139,187	128,219
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,455,960	2,302,285	127,781	241,632
Corn Exch. Bank	1,828,712	1,804,872	136,305	173,890
Continental Bank	3,317,023	3,082,174	256,466	301,293
Bk. of Comm'wlth	1,360,837	1,210,112	187,368	117,779
Oriental Bank	512,614	497,375	66,478	72,688
Marine Bank	956,893	969,379	100,111	118,086
Atlantic Bank	592,959	621,803	23,723	53,851
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,587,468	2,405,169	227,477	292,510
Park Bank	6,494,901	5,561,212	1,698,458	1,559,110
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	738,924	754,222	68,525	112,520
Grocers' Bank	588,267	561,177	53,261	64,641
North River Bk.	578,683	621,544	63,761	71,884
East River Bank	335,465	346,833	36,989	43,564
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	811,226	821,330	85,319	89,237
N.Y. Dry DockCo.	387,379	400,429	68,009	66,865
N.Y. Exch. Bank	319,266	308,289	21,152	20,181
Bull's Head Bank	458,022	477,229	62,159	45,072
N. Y. County Bk	429,437	447,995	62,532	33,694
Total	129,537,459	122,518,454	18,541,762	18,759,373
	Increase	$7,019,005	Decrease	$217,611

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 1.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 24.	DEPOSITS—NET. Dec. 1.	DEPOSITS—NET. Nov. 24.
Bk. of New-York	417,192	423,428	2,669,239	2,649,531
Manhattan Co.	290,870	298,865	3,489,092	3,003,662
Merchants' Bank	187,305	204,288	3,536,440	2,947,915
Mechanics' Bank	293,667	302,827	2,265,393	2,021,874
Union Bank	188,436	195,802	2,444,538	2,002,827
Bk. of America	135,391	138,377	4,714,661	4,354,046
Phenix Bank	135,789	142,048	1,643,287	1,490,761
City Bank	......		1,884,937	1,841,870
Tradesmen's Bk.	320,284	317,726	667,444	686,964
Fulton Bank	226,813	223,683	1,153,082	1,086,328
Chemical Bank	368,407	368,446	2,519,992	2,401,771
Merch. Exch. Bk.	123,747	128,511	966,808	984,590
National Bank	155,8[illegible]7	165,159	1,019,779	1,038,993
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	187,187	195,309	1,206,907	1,225,186
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	164,951	162,809	689,457	803,219
Greenwich Bank	168,661	166,346	458,344	476,221
Leather Man. Bk.	298,071	293,735	1,081,883	1,046,473
SeventhWardBk.	217,869	225,918	659,968	593,168
Bk.St.New-York.	227,589	234,237	2,301,377	1,796,827
Am.ExchangeBk.	200,418	208,634	3,852,309	3,559,709
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,178,742	5,605,170
Broadway Bank	284,638	280,815	1,913,378	1,709,402
Ocean Bank	137,236	136,024	921,010	938,142
Mercantile Bank	25,267	27,095	1,604,980	1,557,926
Pacific Bank	127,934	119,723	775,211	791,461
Bk. of Republic	198,862	212,531	2,738,429	2,460,076
Chatham Bank	118,230	118,810	459,796	444,991
People's Bank	102,273	101,544	447,520	471,092
Bank of N. Am.	79,354	69,240	924,938	750,515
Hanover Bank	84,051	82,901	676,991	605,727
Irving Bank	121,397	117,303	485,204	460,560
Metropolitan Bk.	211,507	220,901	4,068,641	3,649,145
Citizens' Bank	165,644	162,383	571,272	589,507
Nassau Bank	103,465	109,705	914,568	979,727
Market Bank	209,482	203,749	836,795	834,749
St.Nicholas Bank	93,925	92,764	636,694	597,397
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	256,294	250,817	1,219,620	1,162,265
Corn Exch.Bank.	136,614	136,084	814,310	861,260
Continental Bank	194,165	193,896	1,562,301	1,397,679
Bk.of Comm'wlth	257,024	283,843	771,325	747,822
Oriental Bank	102,558	101,700	333,146	301,032
Marine Bank	142,141	144,210	498,179	519,104
Atlantic Bank	94,658	89,460	245,380	291,264
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	186,412	190,247	1,463,086	1,384,642
Park Bank	176,198	172,194	7,000,111	5,594,120
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	106,466	101,756	369,982	381,936
Grocers' Bank	52,233	50,392	365,397	356,644
North RiverBank	77,966	78,126	347,867	384,291
East River Bank	86,484	89,676	200,323	240,488
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	134,233	138,568	446,641	439,809
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	131,584	134,288	188,836	205,833
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	93,874	96,453	270,378	249,055
Bull's Head Bank	116,513	119,219	408,502	417,991
N. Y. County Bk.	86,520	83,972	330,036	320,282
Total	8,805,944	8,968,442	80,722,718	74,035,799
	Decrease	$162,498	Increase	$6,686,919

The Associated Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit a Stockholder of seven of the Associated Banks, but not of the Chemical, to say, through your paper to the Presidents, a few words. You are attempting, through the machinery of your association, to coerce the President and Directors of the Chemical Bank to a line of policy which their judgment does not approve. Whether the policy proposed is right or wrong, we will not discuss. The attempt to overrule the judgment of the Managers of the Chemical in reference to the administration of the property of which they are the sole Trustees is the point to which you will please turn your attention. Are you aware of the radical nature of your course? I have invested money in your Stocks, relying on the integrity and financial ability of the Directors of the Banks, in which I am interested, and unwilling that the trust so reposed, shall be delegated to the Presidents of other Banks in which I have not the same confidence. Once permit the precedent to be the established law of your Association and my reliance on my agents or trustees, is and must be gone. The directors of the Banks in which I am interested become the agents of the Association of Bank Presidents, and my property is at the mercy of the Joint Stock Company thus formed. If it should turn out at some future period that a majority of the Banks, by bad loans or careless management, should get into a tight place, they could, under the precedent thus established, help themselves to the property of the others, and involve all in hopeless bankruptcy. Will the Directors of the close Corporation corner of Nassau and Cedar streets make a note of this? One word more. The stockholders of the Banks, other than the Chemical, do not understand the wisdom of the gratuitous advertisement of the Chemical. The credit of this Bank is high enough, without our assistance, and we cannot understand why the public should be informed by the Associated Bank Presidents that this is the only Bank in New-York which felt sure of its ability to sustain itself and collect its assets promptly, no matter how severe the pressure or intense the panic. A.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 3, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 19 bbls. Ashes, 16,697 bbls. Flour, 593 bbls. Corn Meal, 260,297 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 8,089 bushels Barley, 33,800 bushels Oats, 2,392 pkgs. Provisions, and 227 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at $5 for Pots and $5 12½ for Pearls ₰ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand at former figures. Middling Uplands, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; do. Gulf, 10⅜c.@10½c. ₰ ℔. Reported sales, 1,400 bales.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported since our last of small lots of Maracaibo at 14½c.; Jamaica, part at 12½c.; 300 bags Rio, in lots, at 13c.@14c., and 70 St. Domingo, at 12⅛c., ₰ ℔. It is announced that the sale of the *Orion's* cargo of 4,200 bags Rio, postponed from Saturday, will be held to-morrow, (Tuesday,) Dec. 4.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is plenty, heavy and cheaper. Holders are generally eager to sell, and for cash or check, to-day, buyers can purchase advantageously. The demand is moderate for home use and shipment. Sales have been reported of 14,600 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 65@$4 80, chiefly at $4 70@$4 75; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 85@$5 10, the lower rate with check to-day, but most of the sales of straight shipping lots were made at $4 90@$4 95; superfine Western at $4 65@$4 80; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 90@$5 85; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6; very inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 30, including a round lot for export at $5 15, check, to-day, ₰ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 70	@$4 80
Extra State	4 85	@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 65	@ 4 80
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90	@ 5 85
Extra, Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 45	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 40	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is heavy and declining. Sales since our last 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 30 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 40@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 10@$7 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 25@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—WHEAT has been freely offered at easier prices, yet the demand has not improved. We have heard of sales of 89,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 10; white Western, part at $1 28; red Western at $1 20; mixed Western at $1 17½; ordinary to very choice Milwaukee Club at $1 09@$1 12, chiefly at $1 09@$1 10; Racine Spring, $1 07; Chicago Spring chiefly at $1 04½@$1 05, but with one small lot of 1,200 bushels inferior at $1 03, a rate at which no holder would sell an entire boat-load, as an offer of $1 04 was subsequently refused for such a parcel, ₰ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels, at 63c. for mixed Western, in store; 63½@64½c., chiefly 63½c.@64c., for mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@66c. for small lots of yellow Western, and 68c.@67c. for yellow Southern, ₰ bushel. Rye is inactive at 69c.@70c. ₰ bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand at unaltered rates; sales 9,200 bushels, including Canada West, on private terms; Canada East, at 75c.; and State, part at 68c. ₰ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 38c.@39c.; Western, at 37½c.@38½c.; and State at 38½c.@39½c., ₰ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day, 700 bales North River, at 75c.@80c. ₰ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New have been in moderate request, chiefly at from 30c.@35c. ₰ ℔.

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₰ bbl.

MOLASSES—The reported transactions, since our last, comprise 140 bbls. New-Orleans, at 37c.@38c.; 410 bbls. do., (by auction, at 30c.@35½c.; and 125 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, chiefly at 23c. ₰ gallon.

METALS—Have been sparingly sought after, and prices have been somewhat nominal.

NAVAL STORES—The movements in Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine quite limited, though prices have favored buyers. Common Resin is down to $1 22½@$1 25 ₰ 310 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine is dull and heavy; chiefly at 35c.@35½c. ₰ gallon,—at which rates buyers are disposed to purchase only small lots.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and cheaper. Sales, 300 bbls., in small lots, chiefly at $16 62½@$16 75 for Mess, and $10 50 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are inactive. The sales of Lard have been confined to 200 trcs. and bbls., at 10½c @10¾c. ₰ ℔. Beef is in limited reques at drooping prices; sales, 270 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₰ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ₰ bbl. Butter is in request, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₰ ℔. Cheese is selling at 9½c.@11c. ₰ ℔.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, Dec. 1:

	1859. PORK.	1859. BEEF.	1860. PORK.	1860. BEEF.
Total, trcs. & bbls.	32,610	62,637	11,226	53,573

RICE—Sales have been reported of 125 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$3 87½ ₰ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales have been made of 480 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5c.@6c., with 575 boxes Havana, part at 5¾c., but mainly on private terms, ₰ ℔. Prices of Refined Sugars have been materially reduced; and the demand has consequently improved. We now quote STUART's varieties, for cash, thus: Loaf, 8¾c.; best quality Crushed, 8½c.; circle A—Crushed, 8⅜c.; Granulated, 8c.; Ground, 8c.; White, 7⅞c.; Yellow C., 7⅛c. ₰ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been in limited request at 10c. ₰ ℔.

WHISKY—We have heard of sales of 450 bbls., at 18½c.@19c. ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements, to-day, were moderate, and rates were irregular. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₰ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 11½d.@12d. ₰ bushel; Cotton, 9-32d.@¼d. ₰ ℔.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₰ 310 ℔s.; and Hops ¾d. ₰ ℔. For Glasgow, Flour, 4s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14½d. ₰ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. ₰ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s. ₰ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14½d. ₰ bushel; Hops, ⅜d.@½d. ₰ ℔.

Sales of Real Estate....DEC. 1.

BY A. H. MULLER.

1 lot N. S. 25th-st., 300 feet east of 1st-av., 25 by 98.9 $2,000
1 lot adjoining, 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches $1,800
1 lot No. 206 East 26th-st., 25 feet by 98 feet 9 in. $2,500
1 lot No. 208 East 26th-st., 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches $2,000
1 lot No. 181 East 26th-st., 275 feet east of 2d-av., 25 by 98.9 $3,050

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.
It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.
Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

TRUSSES, FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters &c. The GALVANO ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is a certain cure for spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on, or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

THE PARTY LAYING CLAIM TO THE ten-pin alleys stored on the premises No. 602 Broadway, are hereby notified that the same will be sold for the storage on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M., if the same is not paid and the alleys removed prior to specified time. ALLAN & LOWRIE.

A CARD.WE CALL THE ATTENTION TO POILLON'S highly perfumed Hair Beautifier. (rich in lustre,) price 15 cents; wholesale, $1 50 a dozen gilt boxes, two and four bottles, for presents. Laboratory, No. 52 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sold wholesale, No. 665 Broadway, No. 24 Ann-st., and No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

DOGS PAINTED AT NO. 411 FOURTH-st., by Miss S. ELLEN BLACKWELL, pupil of the Government School of Design at Paris, and of Mr. Leigh's studio, London.

FOR SALE.—A FASHIONABLE DOWN-TOWN sample-room, well furnished, and doing an excellent business, will be sold at a bargain, on immediate application to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. Gov. HALL, of Vermont, will read a paper on the "*New-Hampshire Grants.*"
ANDREW WARNER, Rec. Sec'y.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VANITY FAIR.

ARTEMUS WARD VISITS OLD ABE.

"Another crowd of offis seekers pored in. The house, door yard, barn and woodshed was now all full, and when another crowd cum I told 'em not to go away for want of room as the hog pen was still empty. One patrit from a small town in Mishygan went up on top the house, gut into the chimney and slid down into the where Old Abe was endeverin to keep the hungry pack of offis seekers from chawin him up alive without benefit of clergy. The minit he reached the fire place he jumpt up, brusht the soot out of his eyes, and yelled; "Don't make eny pintment at the Spunkville post-offis till you've read my papers. All the respectful mass in our town is signers to that there dockyment."
For the rest of the letter, see
VANITY FAIR—No. 50,
READY WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.
ARTEMUS WARD writes only for
VANITY FAIR.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS AS SOON AS ISSUED.
D. W. EVANS & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND GIFT BOOKSELLERS,
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THE HAND-BOOK OF UNIVERSAL LITERATURE. By ANNA C. L. BOTTA. Designed as a Text-Book for Schools and Colleges. 12mo. $1 25.
LOUIE'S LAST TERM AT ST. MARY'S. A Companion to "Tom Brown's School Days." 12mo. $1.
NEMESIS. By MARION HARLAND, author of "The Hidden Path," &c. $1 25.
JACK HOPETON AND HIS FRIENDS; or, the Adventures of a Georgian. 12mo. $1.
HOPES AND FEARS. By Author of "Heir of Redcliffe." 2 vols. $1 50.
Two Superb Works for the Holidays:
THE LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS. By R. H. STODDARD. 12 steel portraits. An elegant 4to. Price $12.
WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DISTINGUISHED IN LITERATURE. By MARY FORREST. 7 steel portraits. Small 4to. Price, $9.
The following will be published to-morrow:
LAVINIA. By RUFFINI, author of "Dr. Antonio," &c. $1 25.
PETTY ANNOYANCES OF MARRIED LIFE. By DE BALZAC. $1.
D. W. EVANS & CO., Gift Booksellers and Publishers, No. 677 Broadway, New-York, supply the above and all other Books at the Publishers' Lowest Prices. In addition they give a Gift, varying in value from 50 cents to $100, with every book at the time of sale. D. W. E. & CO. have just published a new edition of their 72-page catalogue which fully explains the whole system of Gift Distribution, and can be had gratis on application.
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PARTON'S
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1860.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Prodigal Son—Sudden Thoughts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Richard III.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Model Hypocrite.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Putnam—Warlock of the Glen.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Rose Elmer—What Is It?—Aztec Children.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress commenced yesterday; and whatever may be the course of events hereafter, there certainly was little indication on the first day that anything extraordinary was expected to occur. The only things which could lead to the supposition that any action out of the ordinary course was looked for, were the unwonted stillness which pervaded the Capitol, notwithstanding the suffocating crowds in the galleries, and the presence, for the first time, of all the Foreign Ministers—showing the deep interest felt by the Diplomatic Corps in the pending crisis. The South Carolina Senators, of course, were absent; but the members of the House from that State were in their seats. The Senate did nothing beyond the appointment of the usual Committees to notify the House and the President that they were ready to proceed to business. They adjourned about 1 o'clock. In the House, after the appointment of Notifying Committees, to correspond with those of the Senate, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania called up a motion, made last session, to reconsider the vote by which the Homestead bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, but the motion was postponed, while the members drew for seats. Mr. Washburne, of Maine, as he will vacate his seat on Jan. 1, to assume his duties as Governor of that State, was, at his request, excused from serving on the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Grow again renewed his motion in reference to the Homestead bill; but it being understood that the President's Message would not be received until [illegible]-day, he gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried at 1½ o'clock.

In consideration of the remarkable good order and the kind feeling exhibited in both Houses of Congress yesterday, the hope has gained strength at the national capital that the calamity of disunion may be averted. Those holding extreme Southern views, even, appear gratified at the manifestations, while those engaged in perfecting plans for pacification are encouraged to proceed. The most grave doubts, however, are expressed with reference to the position taken by the President in his Message, though the latest accounts, given on the authority of the Congressional Committees who visited him, state that he takes strong Union ground. The doubters go so far as to intimate that Mr. Buchanan, rather than take a decided stand against the South, will resign, and deliver up the reins of Government to Mr. Breckinridge. The Republican members of Congress, it is understood, held an informal meeting last evening, at which the unanimous sentiment was in favor of compromise. The latest advices from Texas represent that State to be ripe for secession. The action of Gov. Houston in refusing to convene the Legislature, was the cause of a great deal of dissatisfaction, and it was thought probable that the people might take immediate action and call the Legislature together themselves. The Georgia House of Representatives yesterday passed the Retaliatory Bill, after an unsuccessful effort to make its provisions more stringent. The preamble and resolutions proposing a conference of the Southern States at Atlanta, on the 20th of February, was made the special order for to-day. They take strong ground in favor of the final settlement of all sectional questions, and object to separate action on the part of any State.

A prayer meeting in behalf of the Union was held at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, yesterday, at which a large number of the leading clergymen of different denominations were present, and took part in the exercises. A similar meeting will be held to-day, in Rev. Dr. Potts' Church, University-place.

A meeting was called at Tremont Temple in Boston yesterday of those who sympathize with John Brown and mourn his fate, to discuss the question, "How can American Slavery be Abolished?" At the hour designated but few persons were present, and a majority of those proved to be opposed to the objects of the meeting. Richard S. Fay, a well-known Union man, was chosen Chairman, and resolutions were passed denouncing John Brown, justifying his execution and lauding Virginia. A number of Abolitionists, including James Redpath, Frank B. Sanborn and Fred. Douglas, attempted to make themselves heard, but could not succeed, and the hall was finally cleared by the Police, by order of Mayor Lincoln.

The steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 24th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, with the San Francisco mails of Nov. 10th and $822,419 in treasure. The California advices have been anticipated by Overland Express. There is no change to note in the state of New-Granadian disturbances. It is reported that both President Ospina and the revolutionary chief, Mosquera, were actively preparing for a decisive battle. The transportation of Government troops by British mail steamers from one point to another, is loudly condemned by the Revolutionists, and Gov. Nieto had forwarded to Lord John Russell a protest against this act of intervention. The United States steam corvette *Wyoming*, from Callao, arrived at Panama on the 22d ult., having on board Hon. J. R. Clay, United States Minister at Peru, and family. Mr. Clay arrived in this City yesterday by the *Northern Light*. The news from the different South American Republics is unimportant. From Salvador, in Central America, we learn that magnificent funeral ceremonies had been celebrated in memory of the late Ex-President Mora, of Costa Rica. President Martinez, of Nicaragua, had reëstablished the capital of that Republic at Managua. In Costa Rica our correspondent asserts that the most frightful tyranny prevails.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *Cahawba* we are in possession of advices from Havana to the 28th ult. The present crisis in the Union was being intently watched and had created great excitement in Havana. The Sugar market was quiet.

Mr. Nathan C. Platt, the City Chamberlain and *ex-officio* County Treasurer, appeared yesterday, at 2 P. M., before the Committee of Supervisors appointed to inquire with regard to the interest on county deposits, and answered the questions propounded to him. He stated that there were $1,996,832 now deposited with him as County Treasurer, and that there was no agreement by which he was to pay interest on county monies deposited with him. The Committee adjourned to Monday, 2 P. M., at which time Mr. Platt is to tell them whether he will give a bond as security for the County deposits.

A ring fight took place soon after daylight yesterday morning at Bull's Ferry, N. J., between two feather weights, known as Dennis Horrigan and William Clarke. It was in progress three hours and twenty-two minutes, forty-four rounds having been fought before the battle was decided and victory declared in favor of Clarke. The stakes were only $100 a side.

In the Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge Daly, a complaint on a note against Mrs. C. N. Sinclair was dismissed, the Court holding that at the time it was made the defendant was the wife of Edwin Forrest, who was liable for her debts, and that there was therefore no sufficient consideration for the making of the note. The Court of Oyer and Terminer adjourned, after swearing jurors, till Wednesday morning. In the General Sessions, a large number of sentences were passed, among them was that of the ticket-swindler, Smethurst, to Sing Sing, for two years and six months. A deaf-mute burglar was sent to the House of Refuge.

The Stock Market improved on advices of the meeting of Congress in good temper, yesterday, and closed firm, New-York Central 76⅜ ℘ cent. The Bank return shows a steady Specie Average, and an addition, by recent understanding, of seven millions to the Loans and Discounts. No alteration in Money or Exchange rates.

Flour, Wheat and Corn again declined and were in moderate request at the reduced rates. Limited transactions were reported in Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Tallow, Oils, Naval Stores, Metals, Hides, Leather, Fish and Spices. Cotton was in slack demand, though buyers had any existing advantage. Sugars and Molasses attracted rather more attention. Whisky was heavy and cheaper. Hay and Hops were moderately inquired for. The freight engagements were restricted.

The New Compromises.

No more significant indication of the general desire of the Republican Party to render the most full and complete justice to the South has been afforded, than is found in the articles we have copied from day to day from the Albany *Evening Journal*. The editor of that paper holds a far more prominent and influential position in the councils of that party than any other man in the Union who is out of high office. To a political sagacity rarely equaled, he adds a ripe experience and a knowledge of the practical conduct of public affairs unsurpassed by that of any man now in public life. Wedded as he is to the fortunes of the Republican Party, whatever counsel he may give can be prompted only by a regard for its welfare, as essential to the welfare of the country at large. What he says, therefore, on the condition of the country, deserves the attention which it is sure to receive.

Mr. Weed has stated his opinion of the crisis thus:

> "1. There is imminent danger of a dissolution of the Union.
>
> 2. This danger originated in the ambition and cupidity of men who desire a Southern despotism; and in the fanatic zeal of Northern Abolitionists, who seek the emancipation of slaves, regardless of consequences.
>
> 3. The danger can only be averted by such moderation and forbearance as will draw out, strengthen and combine the Union sentiment of the whole country."

Each of these statements will command general assent. The only question likely to arise relates to the practical measures by which the requisite "moderation and forbearance" can be displayed. Mr. Weed suggests such an amendment of the Fugitive Slave law as shall impose upon any county where a fugitive slave may be rescued, the payment of his value,—and a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. The first proposition will meet with more general favor than the last. While the great mass of the people of the North were perfectly contented with the Missouri Compromise while it was suffered to stand, very many of them will hesitate to propose its readoption. If those by whom it was abrogated, and who thus made themselves responsible for the present condition of the country, see fit to present it as the basis of renewed peace, we believe it would be accepted. But we have very serious doubts of their willingness to go further.

But, without reference to the specific propositions which he has made, Mr. Weed's suggestions are of the highest importance, as showing a willingness, on the part of the Republicans, to do anything and everything which can fairly and justly be asked at their hands by the Union men of the Southern States. For the Disunionists—those who have been aiming for years to bring about just this state of things—no concessions can be made that would be of the slightest value. But there are thousands of men in every Southern State—South Carolina not excepted—who will look upon disunion as the greatest calamity that can befall them as well as the country at large, and who will do everything in their power to ward it off. The Republicans of the North are in duty bound to strengthen their hands and aid their efforts, to the utmost of their power. It is for *them*, and not for the disunion conspirators, that measures of conciliation are designed. And the Republican Party should not hesitate to go to the very extreme which justice and fidelity to their principles will permit, in giving them practical assurances of their loyalty to the Constitution and their determination to respect their rights.

On the other hand it must not be conceded that all the blame in this matter is upon one side, or that all the concessions are to come from the Republican Party. If fugitive slaves have been rescued at the North, northern freemen have been lynched and exiled at the South. If we have passed Personal Liberty bills, they have been provoked by a harsh and vindictive Fugitive Slave law. Both sections have just cause of complaint and each must be prepared to repair its own wrongs, as well as insist upon reparation at the hands of the other. And any scheme of conciliation that may be offered must take due account of both sides, and deal fairly and justly with both sections.

Another Ticket-Swindler to Sing Sing—The Business Killed.—Our readers will remember that several weeks ago, three persons—Smethurst, Ward, and Gilbert—were arraigned in the General Sessions, for swindling emigrants. Ward and Gilbert were discharged under the ruling of Judge Russell, while Smethurst was convicted, certainly not in accordance with the ruling of the Court. Counsel for defence having proposed to move for a new trial, the prisoner was not sentenced until yesterday, when he was sent to Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months. We cannot help congratulating ourselves and the public on the brightening aspect of affairs among us. We confess to a feeling of pleasurable surprise, when we see bullies and swindlers brought within the grasp of the law in this City where they have flourished so long.

If the examples set in the cases of Enright, Gordon and Smethurst shall have the effect of terrifying others of their class from their illegal pursuits, the community should not fail to express its gratitude to those who have been chiefly instrumental in ridding us of a grevious nuisance. No person has been more zealous in the pursuit and prosecution of these lawless swindlers than Capt. Hartt of the Metropolitan Police. He has been proof against the terror of threats, and the blandishment of bribes, which have been brought to bear upon him by the knaves to whose extinction he has been devoted. It is a pity that we have not an equally fearless and efficient man in the United States Marshal's office. A little of the real determination which has effectually destroyed the ticket-swindling business in this City, would soon put an end to that other more detestable crime which the owners of slavers now carry on from our port with impunity. Let us hope that in the selection of Capt. Rynders' successor, some regard may be had to the principle of putting the right man in the right place.

Tactics of the Enemy—Their Encouragement of Disunion.

There is no mistaking the fact that there is a concerted plan on foot among the enemies of the Republican Party, to bring it and the President elect into the disgraceful attitude of disowning the principles and policy to which they stood pledged before the country prior to the election. To accomplish this object, the most unpatriotic means are resorted to. The South has been excited to the highest pitch of frenzy, by parading before her people every extravagant speech and writing of ultra Abolitionists and inconsiderate Republicans; while the wise, just and conservative views of Mr. Lincoln himself, the broad and national policy displayed in the Chicago Platform, and the moderate and judicious expositions of the party's principles and aims, which its leading organs have put forth, before and since the election, are carefully withheld from Southern eyes. To intimidate the President elect and his friends, the same arts of suppression and exaggeration of Southern sentiment are resorted to. Every indication of conservatism and love for the Union which is given by the Southern people, is carefully excluded from the columns of these journals, while no treasonable utterance, no extravagance of Pro-Slavery fanaticism, no expression of sectional animosity, is permitted to fall unhonored into the oblivion which it merits.

The impudent attempt of semi-disunionists and traitors to dictate to Mr. Lincoln the policy he shall pursue, and the Cabinet he shall select, will fail signally. He fully appreciates the difficulties of his position; and wisdom, as well as that high sense of justice for which his political opponents give him credit, will suggest to him the duty and propriety of a conciliatory policy towards the South. We feel warranted in believing that he will do what no President elected by the people has done since Washington—he will disregard party lines in the selection of a Cabinet. He will take some of the best men of his own political views, and some of the best men among his opponents, into his Cabinet, so that all sections and the patriotic portions of all parties may be represented at the council board.

We feel warranted in assuming that this course will be pursued, from its obvious propriety. The President has been elected by the Northern section of the Union. No slaveholding State has voted for him, and the number of those who sympathize with him in that region is exceedingly small. The great mass of Southern men, including nearly all who are known to fame, or who command the confidence of the people, voted and acted with his political opponents. He will therefore have no alternative but to select the Southern members of his Cabinet from among the most liberal and patriotic of those opponents, or subject himself to the charge of administering the Government in a sectional spirit. We cannot doubt as to which he will choose. The Republicans of the North were led to anticipate this policy, on the part of Mr. Lincoln, prior to the election. It was freely and confidently proclaimed, during the campaign, by leading men and presses of the Republican Party, and we remember to have seen no contradiction of it in any quarter. The party, therefore, may be said to have stood committed to it on the day of election, and its obvious wisdom and justice forbid the idea that it will be departed from.

It will be remembered that Speaker Banks, when similarly situated, acted on this liberal and unsectional policy in the constitution of the Committees of the House, and that his course met with the cordial approbation of his political friends. Mr. Pennington has pursued the same course. Each of these Republican Speakers, though elected by Northern votes, selected distinguished political opponents to preside over important Committees. Mr. Lincoln will follow these precedents, as well as the far older one set by Washington, who, it will be remembered, gave a conspicuous place in his Cabinet to Jefferson, with the full knowledge of the fact that he belonged to an entirely different school of political philosophy. The Father of his country was placed in circumstances not dissimilar to those by which Mr. Lincoln is surrounded. He was about to launch the Ship of State upon an unknown sea. The country was divided into bitterly hostile factions, and he felt the necessity of conciliating all the friends of the Union and the Constitution. This is precisely the condition in which the President elect finds himself, and with the illustrious example of Washington to guide him, and to give dignity and character to his obvious policy, he will not hesitate to pursue it with a firm consciousness of its rectitude.

But if we have not mistaken the character of Mr. Lincoln, he will not be driven by the clamor of his enemies to make up a Cabinet of political negatives or fossils. He will select positive men from the North and the South—not ultraists or impracticables, but men of force and purpose, who will be equal to the exigencies by which he will be surrounded.

As to measures, we have already indicated that from the vantage ground occupied by the free labor elements in this country, there can be no necessity for legislation to prohibit the extension of Slavery; and the assumption that Mr. Lincoln will insist dogmatically upon the legislative assertion of a latent constitutional principle, when no emergency calls for it, and when its only effect must be to alienate the two sections, presupposes that he is as deficient in right feeling as in common sense and political sagacity. There was a time when, with a Pro-Slavery Administration in power, a Wilmot Proviso was necessary to prevent the extension of Slavery; but that time is now past, so far as the present limits of the Union are concerned. And since a Republican Administration will neither extend its patronage to the propagandists of Slavery, nor seek the acquisition of foreign territory for the purpose of extending it, there cannot be the shadow of a necessity for legislation on the subject. A conservative, stand-fast policy is all that is now necessary to secure every foot of the public domain to free labor. The laws of political economy, and the spirit of a free and powerful people, will be all sufficient to this end, while a Republican President holds the helm and guides the Ship of State.

The Crisis in Mexico.

The course of affairs in Mexico presents so many spurious crises, that we grow incredulous in the presence of real ones. He would be a sharp chronologist who could enumerate the times, since January, 1858, when the derangements of that unhappy Republic were on the eve of a solution; and when that era was about to dawn when a vexed people should be permitted to enter upon a career of peaceful industry and prosperity. It would be safe to say the prophecy has been repeated, by the Press, taken in the aggregate, five times weekly within the period named; and yet Mexico is still in convulsions, and peace and prosperity are still strangers to its people.

Hazardous as it therefore is to resume the prophetic office, it would seem safe at this moment to say that we are at last in sight of a genuine and unmistakable crisis. It is not merely because the Liberal armies are gathering about the capital, wherein the last remains of conservatism have taken refuge; for the Liberals, under similar circumstances, have gathered about the capital before, and scattered without bringing the cause they disputed to a settlement. It is only a year ago, that in overwhelming force, and with Degollado for a leader, and strong assistance from the veteran Alvarez, they had cooped up the desperate Miramon in Mexico, and the seige, famine, and desertion appeared to be exterminating the beleaguered army. Yet, like the host of Sennacherib, the beseigers were found to have vanished one bright morning. Some said a miserable and inadequate *sortie* of the reactionists at Tacubaya had routed them. Others, with more probability, alleged that the leaders had been corrupted with clerical gold, and that the affair at Tacubaya was not the cause, but the excuse of their retreat. At all events, no reliance can be placed upon the arm of flesh now outstretched by the Liberals, unless there be other considerations arguing in the same direction, which may justify a flash of confidence. Liberal troops have for some weeks occupied the suburbs of the capital. The army which had just triumphed at Guadalajara, was at the latest advices in full march on the city, designing to force the controversy to a termination.

But for the real cause of hope we are to look within the City walls. The army of Miramon, as represented by our correspondent whose letters were published in the Times of Saturday, is in a state of the lowest demoralization. Discontent, jealousy and insubordination were universal; desertion to the enemy increasing at a startling rate. The defences of the city were untenable for lack of men; its provisions unequal to a siege of six days. The military chest entirely exhausted, and the usual resort of a forced loan upon native and foreign capitalists failing, simply because the last drop had been squeezed from those quarters, Miramon had taken a step which we conceive to be the real test of his critical position. He had seized the money of the English bondholders, amounting to a million of dollars—breaking the seals of the British Legation to get at it—and disregarding the animated protests of the British Consul and of every Foreign Minister, and especially of the Spanish Minister, in whose custody the money had been placed, as he bore it away.

It could only have been in a spirit of desperation, which saw the end certainly approaching, and that a constitutional successor would have to foot the bill, that so daring and violent a robbery could have been committed. The loans and the thefts of these Mexican bandits are not, it is well understood, exclusively for public account. The Chief and his immediate circle of adherents are found to grow rich as the wants of the country increase; and at this moment, in all probability, a large proportion of the money which is expected by the doubting and hoping creditor in Lombard-street, is safely invested somewhere in the name of Miramon and Company. The fear, founded on previous experience, might indeed be prompted, that with these funds the experiment of buying off the Liberal leaders may be repeated. But nothing is less probable. Miramon would thus be left not in power, but in office, to face the united wrath of the European Governments with exhausted resources, a wasted army, and with the Constitutional Army in full vigor to resume operations which would prove at least pecuniarily profitable. The chances all strongly incline therefore to the conviction, that the actual campaign will result in the Liberals securing the capital, and the intestine quarrel giving place to difficult negotiations with Foreign Powers for the settlement of endless reclamations arising from these protracted years of contention. It is possible these *sequela* of civil war may prove as ruinous to the republic as the present internal dissensions; but to postpone them would only bring them down with more destructive weight hereafter. Let us, therefore, expect cheerfully a crisis.

The State of Mississippi.

If anything especially disgraceful is ever to be done, we generally know in advance where it will come from. We are not at all surprised, therefore, to meet the following paragraph from a leading Democratic organ of Mississippi:

> "The Natchez *Free Trader* proposes *the suspension of the payment of Northern debts* as one of the remedies for the times. It proposes that each debtor shall pay *into the State Treasury the amount of the debt due his Northern creditor*; the State of Mississippi to issue her bond for it, payable when hostilities are over."

The first thing that occurs to Mississippi, as a remedy for anything, is repudiation. It is her sovereign cure for all the ills that States are heirs to. It makes very little difference to whom her debts are due;—she holds to the principle of equal and exact injustice, and repudiates all alike. As a matter of taste she would prefer cheating a foreign creditor to cheating one of her own citizens,—though she never stands upon such trifling distinctions. The extent to which she has carried this propensity is very clearly stated by the Natchez *Courier*, in the following comments upon the proposition of the *Free Trader*:

> "The idea of more Mississippi Bonds is rather peculiar. She issued two sets, and *repudiated them both*; she was sued in her own courts upon them, after she had invited suit, and judgment rendered against her, and she has *repudiated payment of the judgment*: and to crown the whole, we understand, after she employed counsel to defend these suits, *she repudiated their counsel fees*—was sued upon that claim—judgment obtained—and those judgments remain unpaid to this hour."

So far as we are aware, the citizens of Mississippi pay their private debts as promptly and as honorably as those of any other section of the Union. But the public conduct of the State in this respect has been infamous beyond description,—and has done more to damage American credit and blacken the American character abroad, than has been done by any other State since the formation of the Union. It would have been far better for the country, in every respect, if Mississippi had quit the Union long before her dishonest and shameless repudiation had brought discredit upon all the States together. We regret to say, there is no way in which she can possibly be released from the Union now. If she could assume the position of an independent State, she would speedily be compelled by foreign Powers to pay her debts. But we trust she will not suppose that she is conferring either favor or honor on the rest of the States, by doing what none of us can prevent her from doing,—remaining in the Union.

The City Chamberlain Again.

By reference to our report of the proceedings had yesterday before the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, it will be seen that the City Chamberlain still adheres to that line of technical resistance which has already done so much to shake the confidence of the public in the security of the City and County Funds. It is now admitted that of the County money, Chamberlain Platt holds today in his hands within a fraction of two millions of dollars; that for this vast amount of ready capital he pays no interest whatever; and that up to this time he has utterly refused to give those bonds required by law for the safe-keeping of the amounts intrusted to him as County Treasurer. With reference to the City funds proper, Mr. Platt declined any form of answer, either under oath or upon mere assertion, his counsel, Ex-Judge Whiting, interposing the technical objection, that the Supervisors, as a County body, had no right to inquire into City affairs.

It is not one of the least amusing changes of political life, to see Ex-Judge Whiting now laboring so zealously to screen and keep out of public view the Mayor's part in this disgraceful business. Time has been when the walls of the old Bowery Theatre rang and rang again to the fierce denunciations of "official corruption" poured out by Mr. Whiting, who was then laboring under a delusion that he was running for Mayor on a "reform-party" pair of wheels. "Let it rage," shouted the excited orator, as he scattered the contents of a jug of water over the stage;—and rage it accordingly did in the top galleries and pit, while the eloquent and earnest Mr. Whiting proclaimed an undying *vendetta* against that whole system of "political corruption" which he denounced as having had its perihelion, if not its origin, under the system inaugurated by Fernando Wood.

But yesterday, and on previous days, in this Chamberlaincy business, Mr. Whiting must have well known that it was at the dictation of the Mayor, and not specially on account of Mr. Chamberlain Platt, that such strenuous opposition had to be offered to anything like a thorough investigation. The fact that no interest of any kind is paid on the public money in the Chamberlain's hands, reflects no discredit on the late President of the Artisans' Bank, who, as it now turns out, was never asked to pay any; but it does tell with damaging force against Mayor Wood, who certainly gave out, at the time of Mr. Platt's appointment, that the new Chamberlain would pay interest on the funds deposited in his custody. Non-payment of interest was made the pretext for Mr. Stout's removal, and this was everywhere regarded as a promise that Mr. Platt would act on a more liberal policy towards the City.

It has been said that men who change front in public life are always bitterest and most caustic when attacking those who still remain faithful to the old creed and traditions. The very marked and utterly unwarranted rudeness of Ex-Judge Whiting towards his old "reforming" associate, Supervisor Blunt, may be taken as an illustration of this truth. The learned and epigrammatic Ex-Judge not only lost the gossamer thread of his argument more than once, but also lost his temper, with every attempt made by the members of the Committee to recall him to the facts and the law. He made a proposition that Mr. Platt should answer certain questions, "but not under oath," becoming perfectly indignant and excited when one of the Committee suggested a belief that Mr. Whiting's client would give the same answer to a question "whether under oath or not." This certainly was a compliment to Mr. Platt, and should have given no offence to Mr. Whiting, whose small "technical objection" to Mr. Platt's being sworn had called forth the remark.

The truth is, in this Chamberlaincy matter, that a very well-meaning gentleman, as we believe the City Chamberlain to be, is now being used as a shield by the Mayor to ward off any public investigation into the "political loans" made by the Artisans' Bank at the time of Mr. Platt's appointment. This could hardly fail to produce, if thoroughly carried out by honest and competent men, revelations very damaging to certain members of the City Government and some few others high in public life. It is with this view, and this view only, that resistance is made to all attempts at inquiry, whether by the Clearing-house Committee, the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, or the Supervisors' Committee; and it is practically to prevent the exposure of a gross instance of "political corruption," that the ex-City reformer, Ex-Judge Whiting, now ventilates his sarcastic eloquence against all who would remove the bolts and hold up to public view the pecuniary proportions of the skeleton contained in the closed coffers of the Artisans' Bank.

The War Commenced.—The House of Assembly in Georgia has passed what is styled the Retaliatory bill,—forbidding the sale to Northern men of the products of Georgia labor. This is a fair specimen of the general wisdom and good sense which characterizes the conduct of the Secessionists. If it did not threaten serious results, the whole movement could scarcely be regarded as anything but a broad farce. We think it quite possible that the North will survive the deprivation it would sustain, even if it should never again receive a single article of Georgia production.

Still this action of the Legislature has a good deal of importance, not on account of its effect upon the material wealth of the Northern States, but because it indicates the temper in which a very large portion, if not a majority, of the people of Georgia are prepared to deal with the gravest questions which have ever been presented to the nation for adjustment. If this bill is a specimen of the wisdom which Georgia will bring to the settlement of sectional differences, we may well despair of the success of all attempts in that direction. A State which begins by cutting herself off from a market for what she must sell or starve, does not shed any special lustre on the great principle of self-government.

We are far from regarding the Legislature of Georgia as an embodiment of the wisdom of the State. Its members were not chosen with any reference to the great questions of principle and political economy on which they are presuming to act. We shall have much more reliance on the Convention which is soon to assemble, and which will be composed of delegates chosen expressly to deal with the formidable issues of the day.

Secretaryship of the Treasury.

A rumor, sufficiently authentic to all appearance to call for comment, alleges that on the retirement of Mr. Cobb from the Secretaryship of the Treasury, it is the intention of Mr. Buchanan to offer the vacant portfolio to Mr. Augustus Schell. Absurd and almost incredible as such a suggestion must appear to those who, unfortunately for themselves, have had occasion to notice Mr. Schell's discharge of his duties as Collector,—the rumor, we repeat, is widely current and has received sad acceptance in circles more likely than any other to know the President's intentions. We sincerely trust, however, for Mr. Buchanan's sake, that no such act of supreme folly may be allowed to mark the closing months of his term. We grant that Mr. Schell has always yielded the most supple acquiescence to orders for the guillotining of refractory subordinates; he has never hesitated to levy party-assessments with unsparing hand; he was foremost in the ranks of the Seceders, both at Charleston and Baltimore, under orders from Washington; and the skull-injury, under which he still suffers, was doubtless received in the "National cause," as understood by Mr. Buchanan. But all these admitted services and claims find ample recompense, we submit, in his present office, which has paid him about thirty-five thousand dollars a year.

At all times, but more especially in the present agitated and distracted condition of the country, and after three years and six months of Secretary Cobb's persistent "borrowing policy," we need comprehensive statesmanship and large financial experience in the man who is to be intrusted with the revenues of the Union. Some such man as Senator Hunter, of Virginia, who has been at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means in the Senate of the Uunited States for very many years, would seem the most proper appointee, all things considered; or Mr. Buchanan might pay a graceful and substantial compliment to the Union sentiment of the country, by offer- Mr. Cobb's vacant seat in the Cabinet to Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia. This would be a selection eminently answering "the fitness of things;" but as Mr. Stephens had the temerity not to believe, or profess to believe the Lecompton gospel, it would, perhaps, be hoping too great a change in Mr. Buchanan, under the chastening rod of affliction, to expect at his hands any selection so proper.

Another rumor conveyed in our Washington dispatches points to the name of Jas. T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic in this City, as the possible successor of Mr. Cobb; but this looks not only improbable on its face, but has somewhat the air of a deliberate *canard*. It is not likely that Mr. Buchanan, at this late day, would think of taking into his Cabinet a gentleman only known in politics as the personal friend and confidential money-adviser of Judge Douglas. As between Schell and Soutter, however, the Bank President would certainly be the least objectionable appointment. If all ideas of statesmanship and enlarged political knowledge are to be thrown overboard in the selection of the gentleman who is to administer the finances of the Union at this crisis,—then by all means give us a man who has at least had a banker's acquaintance with the art of "book-keeping by double-entry." Mr. Schell, we suspect, if appointed, would be obliged to have recourse for a few days to that advertising instructor in Broadway who offers to teach the quoted mystery in "six easy lessons."

Peter's Pence.

A few years ago one would hardly have ventured the prediction that the Pope of Rome would announce a new dogma of belief as indispensable to salvation, and, what is more, succeed in thrusting the dogma into the accepted creed of Catholic Christendom. Yet the men of this generation have lived to see such a circumstance occur. But who, when the Papal power seemed thus triumphant, would have dared prophecy that the wearer of the tiara would in a few short years be reduced to beg alms of the faithful of his flock, and that the famous Peter's pence would be revived? If the promulgation of the "Immaculate Conception" carried one back to the days of Councils of Trent and of Nice, the claim for Peter's pence may well remind us of the Crusades. History seems, indeed, only to be traveling in a cycle, when events are thus repeated that occurred nearly a thousand years ago. The trouble is that the actors in these events, although they perform on the same stage, are not inheritors of the peculiar powers of their predecessors.

A revival of the old Greek Drama in New-York would hardly succeed now, even though gotten up with strict attention to the fidelities of costume and properties. And a reproduction of the play of "Peter's Pence" in the Nineteenth Century will hardly have the same success that attended the original performance of the play. Eight or ten centuries ago men were in earnest about other things than now; then they were willing not only to give their pence to save the sepulchre of Christ from the infidels, but they went in person by the million to devote life, and blood, and toil, to the same end. But to day, when the Holy City is attacked, it is by Catholics—Catholics from the South and from the North. From Naples and Piedmont Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel advance towards her; and Louis Napoleon, who could, if he would, save the poor feeble successor of Hildebrand, is indifferent or inexorable. Yet all these are sons of the Church. What hope, then, for the Pope, who sits among his seven hills, or stalks trembling in the Vatican at his own shadow, or at the shadows of those so soon to rule the Vatican—what hope for him that other Catholics will supply his coffers as the Catholics did those of the Popes ten centuries ago?

This appeal is but another proof, even like the proud command of a few years back, that the inheritor of the papacy and his advisers have no appreciation of the events or of the spirit of the country. They have not been able to conform themselves to the exigencies or emergencies of the present; they live among relics of antiquity; their own power is itself but a relic; and their only resource in danger, is to dig up out of the past another relic, just as previous Popes were wont to use the fragments of Pagan temples to prop up Christian edifices. But dilapidation has by this time proceeded too far; and Pius IX. will find, if he endeavors to construct what shall support him in this age of the world, out of the bones of the tenth or twelfth century, that he will only tumble the sooner in the dust to which his temporal power is destined at last to fall.

SOMETHING REALLY ALARMING.—A New-York correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial* says that D. WEMYSS JOBSON has been pardoned in England on condition that he will return to New-York. This looks like British hatred of us in earnest. The terrors of secession are of trifling consequence when compared with this threatened invasion.

THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

BOLIVAR, Mo., Monday, Dec. 3.

Col. J. F. SNYDER, commanding officer of this District, who was sent to the border by the special order of the Governor, returned here last night and reports all quiet on the line. He says that the State has not been invaded, nor is there any probability at present of its invasion. But sixteen of MONTGOMERY'S men had approached Fort Scott at any time. No one was molested there in the least. No attempt was made to hold the U. S. District Court, and there was no occasion for the Court to leave the Territory. MONTGOMERY and JENNISON hung Messrs. SCOTT, HINES and HARRISON, and shot Messrs. BISHOP and MOORE—all in the Territory. Col. SNYDER has organized the militia on the border, and asks the Governor to establish an arsenal here for worse emergencies. MONTGOMERY'S men number about 275. They are ragged but well-armed thieves, whose chief aim is plunder.

WARSAW, Mo., Monday, Dec. 3.

THOMAS MURRAY, of this city, has just returned from the military encampment beyond Clinton. He represents Gen. FROST'S brigade as going along finely, and says that the company of cavalry must be near the troubled district by this time.

The citizens of Clinton gave the brigade a warm welcome, and sent wagons to bring in those who were disabled.

Dr. MELTON has just returned again from Fort Scott, and represents all quiet there now, but that Capt. MONTGOMERY'S band of Jay-Hawkers, five hundred strong, is posted at Sugar Mound.

The town of Westtown, Bates County, is almost deserted from fear of an attack.

Capt. MONTGOMERY has ordered several citizens of Bates County to leave, under penalty of death if they remain.

At a meeting held at Clinton, on Saturday, resolutions were passed requesting the Governor to hold all persons, purporting to come from Southern Kansas, who deny the existence of any trouble there, believing that they belong to MONTGOMERY'S band, and were accessory to the murders of Messrs. SCOTT, HINES, BISHOP, MOORE and others, and declaring for a Southern Republic unless protection was given them.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Dec. 3.

Capt. MONTGOMERY attended church, yesterday, at Lawrence, and said that he had heard nothing from the troops.

The General Assembly of Nebraska.

OMAHA, Monday, Dec. 3.

The General Assembly of the Territory convened in this place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Council elected N. W. Taylor, of Nebraska City, President; E. P. Brewster, Chief Clerk; D. H. Wheeler, Assistant Clerk; W. H. James, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Stader, Doorkeeper. The House organized by electing H. W. Depuy, of Washington County, Speaker; George L. Seybalt, Chief Clerk; Stephen B. Bangs, Assistant Clerk; F. W. Vorden, Sergeant-at-Arms, and W. A. Pollock, Doorkeeper.

The officers of both Houses are Republican.

Gov. BLACK will send in his message to-morrow.

Later from Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Dec. 3.

The California Overland Central and Pike's Peak Coach, which left Denver City on the 29th ult., passed here yesterday. The reported snow as disappearing fast, and the roads are good. The following is furnished by this arrival:

DENVER CITY, Thursday, Nov. 29—8 A. M.

TANNER, who was shot by Dr. ASHER, in Missouri on the 16th, is recovering from his injuries. His wound was considered fatal at the time.

The quartz mills now running are invariably doing well.

Small parties are still leaving for San Juan.

Arrival of the New-Mexican Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, Dec. 3.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 12th ultimo, arrived here this evening, being six days behind schedule time. This mail came by the Rattoon route, and was detained by heavy snow in the mountains, it being in some places three feet deep. The following gentlemen came through as passengers: Major D. S. RUCKER, U. S. A.; Judge WATTS, G. MCPHERSON and JOHN WALKER.

Business in Santa Fé was very dull.

There was no news from the Indian war and none from the Plains of importance.

The Cheyenne Indians.

FORT KEARNEY, Monday, Dec. 3.

Thirty Cheyenne warriors arrived here to-day. They represent themselves as the advance guard of the whole tribe from the Republican Fork. The balance of the tribe will be here to-morrow. They say that the depredations committed west of here were not by their nation. They have nothing to do with the Sioux and will not have, and if they find that their young men have been engaged in these depredations they will bring them and the stolen property here. This news is favorable for peace and the keeping the road open for the mails, the Pony Express and the Pike's Peak pilgrims.

Municipal Elections.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Dec. 3.

At the town election to-day the Democrats carried the Board of Selectmen and a majority of the other town officers. The average Democratic majority is 30.

FALL RIVER, Monday, Dec. 3.

E. A. BUFFINGTON, Republican, was reëlected Mayor to-day, with the entire Republican ticket for the City Council.

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, Dec. 3.

ISAAC C. TOBER, Citizens' candidate, was reëlected Mayor, with a large majority of the City Council on the same ticket.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Dec. 3.

The vote for Mayor to-day was a tie. Five Democratic and three Republican Aldermen were elected. The Common Council stands: Republicans, 14; Democrats, 4.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Dec. 3.

JOS. R. BAKER, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 400 majority. The City Council is Republican.

NORWALK, Conn., Monday, Dec. 3.

At our town election to-day, the People's ticket, composed of Democrats and Republicans, was successful by a large majority.

Conflagrations.

WASHINGTON BLOCK IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 3.

A fire last night destroyed the Washington Block, consisting of four stores, Washington Hall, offices, &c.; also, two other stores adjoining, and stables and a liquor store in the rear. The loss on the buildings is some $20,000, insured for $15,000. Loss on the stock of BUTLER & GALES, druggists, $1,000; insured. HENRY ADRIANCE, bookstore—loss, $9,000; insured for $6,100. W. H. ADRIANCE, bookstore—loss $1,000, insured for $2,500. RUSSEL & QUACKENBUSH, liquor store and rectifying establishment—loss $2,000 to $3,000, mostly insured. —— AIKEN, tavern-keeper, DANNING'S stables and various offices—loss $2,000 to $4,000, mostly insured.

BOOKSTORE IN READING, PENN.

READING, Penn., Monday, Dec. 3.

H. A. LAUTZ'S bookstore was burnt to-day. Loss $18,000; insured for $15,000.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Dec. 3.

The extradition of the fugitive slave JONES continues to excite the greatest interest. It is reported that the Attorney-General favors his surrender to the United States. The *Globe*, of to-day, says that if this is done, there is scarcely a fugitive slave safe in Canada.

Hon. JOHN ROSS, President of the Grand Trunk Railway left for England to-day.

Accidents at Newark.

NEWARK, Monday, Dec. 3.

ELIZABETH BURNS, the woman injured by the gun explosion Saturday night which killed MURRAY, died of her injuries this morning.

A man named MILLER was frozen to death on the meadows east of Newark Saturday night.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Monday, Dec. 3.

The schooner *Sallie*, of Milton, Del., with coal from Baltimore to New-York, sprung a leak near Hampton Bar. The vessel and cargo will be saved.

The schooner *Oceanocery* is ashore near Lamberth Point, with mainmast gone.

The surveying schooner *Crawford* has arrived here with loss of both anchors and foremast spring. She has gone into the Navy-yard for repairs.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Monday, Dec. 3.

Richard Holman, Clerk of the United States Express, proved the receipt of a box for Mr. Burch, containing a clock from Tiffany & Co., on the 26th of February, 1857, and the delivery of the same at Burch's house.

B. F. Ayer testified that he dined with Senator Douglas and wife at the Tremont House about the middle of October; Stuart was present; dined about three o'clock; remember the conversation about the Fair in the city.

David Stuart recalled: Explained that he was mistaken as to the day the letter was delivered to him by Mrs. Burch at the Court-house.

Cross-examined—Didn't inform Mr. Joy or Mr. Fitch that I had the original letter; am not prepared to swear that I did or did not explain to Joy that the original was lost.

The complainant admitted that Burch was in Chicago from the 4th to the 15th of October, 1857. The notice served on Judge Skinner, revoking the authority given him by Mrs. Burch to act as her Attorney, was admitted in evidence.

The defence her closed the case.

The complainant offered the following rebutting testimony:

James F. Joy, of Detroit: Conversed with Stuart about this case; don't recollect how long after the occurrence; he read me the letter; understood he had the original in her handwriting, and never doubted it till I read the testimony in the case.

Cross-examined—Saw Sedgwick and Ayer about the same time I saw Stuart; had a conversation with Ayer first; he might have spoken to me about the letter, and told me the original was destroyed, but don't recollect; don't recollect if Stuart told me the letter he received was the original: the letter had no date; Stuart told me he would fix the date, because the letter was delivered to him at the Court-house during the Bates trial, and was written after the one from Miss Spaulding to Mrs. Burch; Stuart deemed the letter important, because it was written after the crime was charged, and was inconsistent with any idea of the guilt of the writer.

Mrs. Anna T. Mather testified that Mrs. Burch called at her house on the 14th of October, the day before the witness was married; Mrs. Burch seemed indisposed, and remained to tea between five and six o'clock; didn't see Mrs. Burch there between ten and twelve o'clock; the left just before dark.

Cross-examined—Don't recollect seeing Mrs. Burch in the kitchen.

Harvey M. Thompson testified: Was at Mrs. Mather's house on the 14th of October; was in and out all day; saw Mrs. Burch there before tea; don't recollect seeing her in the morning: she might have been there two hours in the morning without my seeing her; cannot say whether she was there or not.

Henry S. Fitch, United States District-Attorney, deposed: Stuart read the letter purporting to come from Mrs. Burch; asked Stuart how he was going to fix the date; he said it was almost Providential he had shown the letter to Burrill within two or three days after he received it; nothing was said about its being an original copy; I supposed it to be original; saw the writing at a distance; thought it was a lady's hand; did not recognize the writing.

Cross-examined—Nothing was said to me about the handwriting, and I did not see the letter closely or have it in my hand; Stuart told me he had commenced a reply of three or four pages, but having met Mrs. Burch, who explained to him, and said she was crazy at the time she wrote the letter, and he had destroyed it; the letter was read to the witness by Stuart.

Dr. J. A. Allen deposed seeing the letter which I understood to be from Mrs. Burch; couldn't recollect any language used by Stuart about the letter exactly; the substance of it was that he could disprove any idea of guilt by the letter he had received from Mrs. Burch; he said that he could prove the date of the letter by its receipt during the trial in the Bates case, and by an allusion in it to Mary Spaulding; he also said he could prove the receipt of the letter by Mr. Burrill, to whom he had shown it; directly after its receipt I saw the letter; I did not recognize the handwriting as that of Mr. Stuart; I think something was said of having some specimens of Mrs. Burch's handwriting, but I don't remember what.

Cross-examined—Mr. Stuart made the remark that he could establish the receipt of the letter through Mr. Burrill, to whom he had shown it soon after its receipt; I think reference was made to Mr. Burrill knowing Mrs. Burch's handwriting; the conversations to which I have alluded took place in the office of Walker, Dexter & Van Arman, (complainant's counsel); nothing was said about the letter read being the original or copy.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The court-room was crowded to-day with visitors from Chicago.

Immediately after the adjournment of the court, a large number of the prominent citizens of Chicago crowded around Mrs. Burch, and exchanged friendly greetings with her.

Unfounded Bank Rumor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Dec. 3.

A rumor which was circulated on Saturday evening, that the Branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana had suspended specie payment is without foundation. The Bank redeems promptly all bills presented.

Naval Intelligence.

GOSPORT, Monday, Dec. 3.

The steamer *Pensacola* is now in dock. She will come out in about ten days, and proceed to Washington for machinery.

Fifty-two hands were discharged from the Navy-yard to-day.

The State Canvass.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 3.

The average majority on Republican Electors, not counting the vote of Orange and Sullivan Counties, is 48,977.

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 3.

West of Fultonville canal navigation is closed, and it will be impossible for many boats east of that point to reach tide-water.

Philadelphia Weekly Bank Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 3.

The following is our Bank statement for the past week:

Increase in Loans	$396,000
Increase in Deposits	351,000
Decrease in Specie	10,715
Decrease in Circulation	103,000

Amusements.

THE NEW PLAY AND THE FAIR DEBUTANTE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The genius of MOLIERE gave a hypocrite to the world, and named him *Tartuffe*. In France he is the representative hypocrite, while on the English stage, *Charles Surface* is but a meagre member of the family. In short *Tartuffe* is *the* hypocrite, *par excellence*, on the stage, and off it.

Mme. DE GIRARDIN, some years ago, undertook to produce a *Tartuffe femme*—a "Lady Tartuffe," as she named her play—and RACHEL appeared in the unenviable character. She played it grandly, of course. It had a long run in Paris, and our theatre-loving friends in this City—those native-born, and those who claimed RACHEL as their countrywoman—had an opportunity of seeing her perform the part at Metropolitan Hall, now the Winter Garden, with her sister LEAH in the *rôle* of *Jeannette*.

Last night, at Wallack's Theatre, an English version, with a few variations, understood to be from the practiced pen of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, was produced for the first time to a house so uncomfortably crowded that scarcely anybody, except in the private boxes, had elbow-room. The play was one attraction, but we suspect the excessive pressure was due to the *début* of a new and, as it was delicately whispered, a very young, a very charming, a very talented actress. Of that, however, anon.

Some of our readers may not be familiar with the original French play—we mean GIRARDIN, and not MOLIERE. The plot is plain and straightforward, there being no undercurrent to it whatever. Mr. LESTER WALLACK has named his version "The Model Hypocrite," and the part of the hypocrite, *'Eugenie de Blossac*, is played by Mrs. HOEY. By advancing twenty thousand francs to save *M. La Touche* (Mr. L. WALLACK) from a debtor's prison, she has placed him in her power, but, though her confidant, he declines to become her confederate. She is madly in love with *Hector de Renville*, (Mr. REYNOLDS,) who loves *Jeannette*, (Miss HENRIQUES, the *debutante*,) and is about to be betrothed to her. To prevent that betrothal, and to secure *De Renville* for herself, is her great aim, and to that end she bends all her "woman's wiles," and all her terrible powers of hypocrisy. She contrives to spread abroad insinuations against the young girl's virtue. She encourages the foolish passion of *Jeannette's* grand-uncle, the *Marshal d'Estigny*, (Mr. BLAKE,) for herself, professes, not only to love, but to adore him, at the same time so poisoning his ears against his grand-niece, that he would have sent her to a convent but for the determined opposition of her mother, the *Countess de Clermont* (Miss FANNY MOVANT.) Ultimately, the story affecting the honor of the young *Jeannette* is satisfactorily explained, partly through the agency of *La Touche*, the hypocrite is entirely foiled, though she will "not give it up so," without a tirade of defiance, which brings down the house, and the beautiful *Jeannette* becomes the *fiancée* of the fortunate *De Renville*. The troubled waters are quieted, and true love, we are at liberty to suppose, runs smooth ever after.

This is not all the plot, but it gives most of the essential points. In speaking of the performance, in all gallantry we must give the first place to the young and fair *debutante*, Miss HENRIQUES, the daughter of a well-known and eminent merchant of the City, and allied to many of its wealthiest families. It is said to have been her first appearance on any stage. On any public stage it is, but she has played frequently as an amateur, and has evidently received very good instruction. Her self-possession, last night, was most remarkable; her acting was all, or very nearly all, that could be desired. She was vero natural, and unaffected, dressed well, looked well, and trod the boards by no means like a novice. Her elocution was good, though her voice was a little feeble at times. In the fifth act when she gives her explanation of the circumstance which led to the scandalous reports which *Mme. de Blossac* has circulated against her, she was really charming. She is quite young, seventeen or thereabouts, and of course she has an up-hill path, but her *début* last night was a veritable success, for which we congratulate herself and friends.

Mrs. HOEY, Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER WALLACK—what shall be said of them? Why, that they played, as they always do, admirably. Mrs. HOEY'S part is a very unthankful one, and she will excuse us for saying that she perhaps rather overdid her fine, defiant departure in the last act. At any rate, RACHEL did it differently, but then Mrs. HOEY may not agree with RACHEL. Miss FANNY MORANT was very good as the *Countess de Clermont*. Mr. REYNOLDS as *De Renville*, and Mr. NORTON as *Leonard*, are worthy of most favorable notice.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH appeared here last night, for the first time as *Richard the Third*. The house was crowded. On each representation of a new character, Mr. BOOTH seems to take a fresh hold on the affections of his audience. His performance last night, was one of which his eminent father need not have been ashamed. We shall have more to say of it, on its next representation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MORTALITY.—The report of the City Inspector for the week ending Saturday last, gives 409 as the number of deaths during that time, of which 103 were men; 92 women; 102 boys; and 112 girls; being an increase of 40 over the mortality of the preceding week, and 28 over that of the corresponding week in 1859. Of the number 193 were under 5 years of age. The principal diseases and causes were—Apoplexy 4; asthma 3; bronchitis 7; consumption 65; cancer of stomach 2; congestion of brain 13; do. lungs 4; convulsions, adult, 3; infantile 25; croup 16; debility, adult, 7; do. infantile 9; dropsy 4; do. in head 12; diarrhœa 7; diphtherite 13; dysentery 2; fever, bilious, 1; do. puerperal 2; do. remittent 3; do. scarlet 21; do. typhoid 4; do typhus 6; whooping cough 4; heart disease 11; inflammation of bowels 6; do. brain 13; do. lungs 30; do. stomach 2; measles 2; marasmus, adult, 5; do infantile 20; rheumatism 2; small-pox 4; teething 2; palsy 5; ulceration bowels 2; do. throat 2; burned or scalded 3; casualties 5; delirium tremens 5; intemperance 3; lockjaw 2; old age 3; poison 2; premature birth 3; suffocation, accidental, 4. Nativity—United States 259; Ireland 100; Germany 27; England 14; Scotland 4; France, Holland, Russia, Wales and unknown 1 each.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE MAN.—On Sunday evening, Mr. PETER VAN NOTE, living at No. 23 Wooster-street, took his life by shooting himself with a pistol. He had, some years since, been an inmate of an insane asylum, and for a week or two past he had shown signs that his former malady was returning, resulting, probably, from difficulties of a pecuniary character, in which he had become involved. On Sunday evening his wife left him for a moment to answer a summons to the door, and she had scarcely stepped from the room ere she heard the report of a pistol. Surmising the truth, she ran back and found her husband lying upon the floor, bleeding from a wound in the back of his head, and the pistol under him. He only lived a few hours, and never became conscious after he had inflicted the wound. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "Suicide while laboring under temporary insanity," was rendered. Deceased was a native of New-Jersey, 48 years of age.

THE NEW-YORK STATE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.—A portion of the Board of Governors, together with the Building Committee of the New-York State Woman's Hospital, accompanied by the President, Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the Hospital grounds, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, and Fourth and Lexington avenues, donated by the City to the institution, with a view to fixing upon the best method of arranging the grounds, preparatory to laying the foundation for the new edifice. The work will be commenced during the present month, the Board having already secured funds sufficient for the commencement of the undertaking. The President, Mr. BEEKMAN, and Dr. SIMS, having been appointed by the Board as a Special Committee to solicit donations, the benevolent public may therefore expect to receive an early and pressing call upon their liberality in behalf of this most philanthropic of modern enterprises.

MEETING OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY CORPORATION.—The Corporation of Greenwood Cemetery met at No. 30 Broadway, yesterday, for the election of Trustees. There were two tickets in the field, and there was some complaint against the management for not publishing the Treasurer's report. Those not satisfied with the past management voted for Clinton Gilbert, John L. De Camp, James Bell, Gerrit Smith, and Henry Story; while the satisfied voted for Abiel A. Low, Russell Stebbins, John C. Greene, Henry E. Pierrepont, and Joseph A. Perry. The latter ticket was elected.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the death of JAMES COMMERFORD, an Irishman, 36 years of age, who died at Bellevue Hospital, in consequence of wounds, inflicted by himself on Thursday night last. From the evidence it appeared that deceased, while laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens*, cut his throat with a razor.

THE COL. CORCORAN COURT MARTIAL.—Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD has ordered the Court Marstial for the trial of Col. CORCORAN, on the charge that he refused to call out his Regiment on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales, to meet in the Division Armory, on the 20th of December, and proceed with the case.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE GRANTS.—Gov. HALL, of Vermont, is announced to read a paper before the Historical Society, this evening, on the "New-Hampshire Grants."

MARINE LOSSES FOR NOVEMBER.—The total amount of marine losses during the month of November, exclusive of cargoes, is $560,000. Of 37 vessels included in the list there was 1 steamer, 6 ships, 4 barks, 1 brig, and 25 schooners.

Fires.

A ROW OF FRAME BUILDINGS IN EIGHTH-AVENUE BURNED DOWN—LOSS, $6,500.

A fire, supposed to have been kindled by an incendiary, was discovered about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in a carpenter's shop, owned by JOHN MAHON, situated about midway in the rear of a block of frame buildings between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, on Eighth-avenue. The flames quickly communicated to the wood-sheds connected with the stores, and in a short time nine buildings, half of which were only one-story and the remainder two-story structures, were partly destroyed. Following are the names of the occupants, with the amounts of loss and insurance:

No. 646½, fancy goods store, occupied by JOHN LEVISON; loss, $100; insured for $1,300 in the Hamilton Williamsburgh Companys. No. 649, millinery goods store of JAMES ALLEN; damage to stock by removing, &c., about $100; uninsured. No. 649½, A. SALOSCHINEY'S clothing store; loss $150; probably insured. No. 651, cap factory and store of GEORGE KLEINST; loss $100; insured in the St. Mark's Company for $600. No. 653, occupied on the first floor by JOHN A. MARKET, watchmaker, and up stairs as a dwelling by his family; loss $200; insured for 1,000 in various Companies. No. 655, JOAN VAN HARRIS, cigar store; loss $150; uninsured; the second floor was occupied by CHARLES POHN and a Mr. FISHER as a dwelling; each suffered by injury to their furniture to the extent of $100. No. 655½—Dr. MARTINI, plasterer and figure maker; loss, $75; uninsured; the upper part was occupied by the family of CHARLES TILL and another, each of whom suffered by injury to their furniture. No. 657—JAMES GULTINE'S millinery-store; loss, $1,000; uninsured. No. 657½—boot and shoe store of JAMES FLYNN; damaged to the extent of $150; insured for $2,000 in the St. Nicholas Company. The second floor of the same building was partly occupied by D. E. BUCKLEY, as a daguerrian gallery; loss, $700; uninsured; and also as a dwelling by CHARLES ADEN, whose furniture was injured to the amount of $100; uninsured. The carpenters' shop, in which the fire broke out, was burned down, involving a loss of about $500; uninsured. The total amount of loss upon the various buildings is estimated at about $3,000, and it is covered by insurance. Nos. 647, 649 and 649½ were owned by Mr. HENRY KROMM, and the others by a Mr. WALDRON.

IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occured, through carelessness on the part of one of the occupants, at the tenement house No. 102 Bayard-street in the second floor in the apartments of JAMES LYNCH. It was put out by the firemen before material damage had resulted. The halls, however, were filled with smoke and a panic seized upon the tenants, many of whom were with difficulty restrained from the roof and windows, there being no adequate means provided for escape from the building in such an emergency.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Chauncey Vibbard, M. C. elect; Mr. Clay, United States Minister to Peru; and Wm. Kelly, of Duchess County; Com. Wilkes, of the United States Navy; Dr. Childs, of Saratoga; and W. T. Leach and H. H. Houston, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore; J. C. Gallaher, United States Consul to Peru; Dr. E. A. Lathrop, of New-York; Major Wyse, of San Francisco; Capt. Jordan, of the United States Army; and Mr. Merrick, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Fletcher and F. T. Stevens, of San Francisco; B. Whitworth, of Manchester, England; J. B. Alexander, and J. Howard of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. E. D. Baker, of Oregon and B. T. Harding, of Ohio, J. Rendell, of Washington, D. C., and J. E. Meier, of the United States Marine Corps, are at the Astor House.

Hons. T. H. Seymour, of Hartford, and S. F. Beers, of Connecticut, and Capt. S. J. Roe, of Albany, are at the Albemarle House.

Capt. Smith and lady, of Nebraska Territory, and J. Ainsworth, Lima, Penn., are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

DEFICIENCY IN APPROPRIATIONS.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The action of the Eastern District Fire Companies, Eastern District, in organizing a new Hose Company, to be designated as No. 4, was confirmed.

A remonstrance was received against the proposition to extend the Fire Limits, which was referred to the Fire Department Committee.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that the following appropriations have been exhausted, together with the amounts paid on account of each:

Repairing streets	$21,121 00
Public buildings	9,635 23
Printing and stationery	9,615 69
Police contingent	3,849 56
Repairing lamps	2,520 55
Fire Departm't, repairs and supplies, W. D.	19,835 52
Fire Departm't, repairs and supplies, E. D.	10,372 71

The appropriation for heating and introducing water into the City Hall, was $8,000. Bills have been paid amounting to $7,900, and an additional amount of $3,327 has been presented and now awaits payment.

The money drawn on account of the above appropriations has been applied to the legitimate purposes which it was intended, and a bill will be furnished if required. No other reason can be imagined for the deficiency than the inadequacy of the appropriations. The Comptroller has no means of ascertaining the amounts requisite to complete the objects of the various appropriations. It was the purpose of the Comptroller to so manage the business of his Department as to preclude the necessity of resorting to loans during the present fiscal year. To insure that result every dollar in the Treasury legally applicable to the payment of claims against the city has been appropriated. All resources within the reach of the Finance Committee, or the Comptroller, are exhausted, and it now devolves upon your Honorable Body to take such action as the wisdom of the Board may dictate. Referred to the Finance Committee, with power to issue bonds.

A petition of Victory Engine Co. No. 13 was received, asking the Board to purchase the steam-engine which they have used for the last year, built by TAYLOR, CAMPBELL & Co., Brooklyn. To Joint Fire Department Committee.

A petition of the Greenpoint Gas Co. to renew contract for supplying the Seventeenth Ward with gas, was referred to the Gas Committee.

The following communication was received from the Auditor:

GENTLEMEN: Bills chargable to the following accounts, incurred under resolutions of the Common Council and ordinances of the city, have been presented to this Department, viz.:

Fire Department, Western District	$2,503 47
Fire Department, Eastern District	687 33
Repairs of public buildings	4,682 98
Furniture for public buildings	131 47
Police—conveying prisoners	414 27
Repairs of streets	280 62
Building cesspools on Joralemon-street	166 00
Index Clerks, Tax-office	320 00
Printing and stationery	3,068 75
Total	$12,454 89

As the appropriations to meet the foregoing accounts are exhausted, and no provision made for their payment, referred to Finance Committee, with power to authorize the Comptroller to raise the necessary amount.

The Law Committee was directed to prepare a list of Commissioners of Deeds for the ensuing year, and report the first Monday in January. Under a suspension of the rules a large number of reports of the Assessment Committee were presented, but before one-half were read and disposed of, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

ANOTHER DIVORCE SUIT.—The case of GEORGE H. FULLER *vs.* CELESTINE W. FULLER, was brought before the City Court yesterday on a motion to obtain certain letters said to have been abstracted from defendant's trunk by plaintiff. The original action is for divorce on the ground of adultery. The parties to it were united in marriage in 1850, and lived together until the 3d of April last. Plaintiff is a salesman in a New-York importing house and defendant is a daughter of a respectable man in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officers MALOY, FARRELL and GAYNOR, of the Second Precinct Police, arrested three burglars in the act of breaking into Mr. STARBBALD'S dry-goods store, No. 98 Main-street. They were committed for examination.

POLICE STATION ON FIRE.—The Ninth Ward Police Station-house caught on fire from a stove on Sunday night, but was (un)fortunately discovered in time to save the building. This Station is an old shanty, and of little value for any purpose except it be for firewood.

New-Jersey.

STABBED HIS WIFE.—A man named HUGH O'NEIL, residing at Hudson City, was arrested by Constable MCLEON yesterday on a warrant issued by Recorder MARTIN, charging him with having committed a felonious assault upon his wife. It is alleged that O'NEIL while intoxicated quarreled with his wife, and taking out a pistol, signified his intention of shooting her. Instead of this, however, he drew a dirk-knife, and seizing his wife by the throat, thrust her against the wall and stabbed her on the side of the head. The wound was a very severe one, but not dangerous. O'NEIL was committed to the County Jail, to await trial in January.

HOBOKEN AND NEWARK RAILROAD.—This road is being rapidly pushed forward. A large force of men are now employed between the tunnel and the bridge across the Hackensack, and the grading of this part of the road is two-thirds completed. The draw is now being placed in its position in the bridge, and it is thought this structure will be entirely completed by the middle of the present month. The contractors expect to have the entire road ready for the cars early in the Spring.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.—The seventeenth anniversary of Fidelity Division Sons of Temperance, of Jersey City, was celebrated last night in the Second Presbyterian Church. The exercises consisted of singing and addresses by Rev. E. W. JACKSON and Dr. J. W. WILEY.

ARREST OF A RECEIVER.—A man named JOHN PARKINS, keeper of a junk store at No. 19 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer SCOTT, on a charge of purchasing a copper kettle from some boys who had stolen it from HENRY DRAYTON. The accused gave bonds for trial.

SHOP LIFTING.—A man named EDWARD LEE was taken before Recorder TILDEN, of Jersey City, yesterday, and sent to the County Jail for stealing two pieces of dry goods from the store of JACKSON, TAYLOR & Co., corner of Newark-avenue and Warren-street.

RETURNED.—The schooner *Shark*, PETERSON, hence for Salima Pass, when off Barnegat 30th ult., came in collision with schooner *Ship Carpenter*, Capt. FOUNTAIN, from Delaware for Providence, sinking her. Capt. FOUNTAIN, wife and the crew were saved and brought to Jersey City. A child of Capt. FOUNTAIN'S was drowned.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860.

My attention has this moment been called to an article in the *Herald* of this date, over my name, which was not written by me or with my knowledge or consent and which I pronounce to be an unmitigated calumny, from beginning to end, against the persons named, and a base forgery.

WILSON SMALL,
No. 266 Henry-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860.

This is to certify that my name was appended to a circular recommending the ticket for School Officers of the 7th Ward, headed by Mahlon T. Hewett for Commissioner, and William D. Murphy for Inspector, Wilson Small and Thomas Woodward for Trustees, and that the notice in the *Herald* of this morning, stating that my name had been attached to it without my knowledge, is a base forgery. JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860.

The undersigned's attention has been called to an article in the *Herald* of this day, reflecting injuriously on the character of Mahlon T. Hewett, as a member of the School Board, for the year 1860. As far as the undersigned is concerned, it is a base forgery,—never having signed my name or authorized any other person to do it for me to such an article.

BERNARD SMYTH, No. 240 Henry-st.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Sillock & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

A Christmas Present.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.

With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Meldavin Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Silver Prize-Cup, manufactured for the Robin Hood Rifles, of Nottingham, (the Duke of Newcastle's Regiment,) has just been completed and is on exhibition at our establishment for a short time previous to being sent to England. BALL, BLACK & CO.

New Within Reach of All.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Prices Established for Seven Years,

$40 and upwards.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

China, Glass, Chandeliers, Plated Goods, &c.

At a great reduction for cash.

We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those who wish to buy.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Lyons and German Silk Velvets.

BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED.

Suitable for
Jewelry Box,
Flower Manufacturers,
Milliners and
Dressmakers,
Fall Importation, (now open.)

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal and Mercer sts.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

More First Premiums!

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT!

At the Great Fair just closed at Charlotte, N. C., the First Premium was awarded to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE over all other Sewing Machines. Also the FIRST PREMIUM at the Horticultural and Agricultural Fair of West Alabama, on the 17th ult.

William Taylor's New Saloon,

NO. 555 BROADWAY.

Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

All the Favorite first-class Sewing Machines to let, with or without operators, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, at No. 710 Broadway, by J. A. WHITMORE.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Squire & Lander

Have for sale Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of ex-tra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair and Whiskers dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

CAPE—WILLIS.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 3, at St. James' Lutheran Church, by Rev. James L. Schock, HENRY C. CAPE, of this City, to SARAH, daughter of James Willis, Esq., of New-Rochelle.

HUNTTING—OGDEN.—In Mendham, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 29, by Rev. J. M. Huntting, JOHN B. HUNTTING, of New-York, to MARY B., only daughter of M. H. Ogden, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

KIERSTED.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 1, GILETTA, wife of Henry T. Kiersted, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday, 4th inst., at Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., without further notice.

JANES.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Dec. 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. E. L. Janes.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Forsyth st. M. E. Church near Division-st. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

GELSTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 2, MALTBY GELSTON, in the 88th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WATSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 2, CHARLES ROBERT, youngest son of Robert E. and Frances Amanda Watson, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 251 West 19th-st., (late Troy st.,) on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 10 A. M.

CHESTER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 2, CAROLINE S. CHESTER, eldest daughter of Thomas L. and Eliza Chester.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 65 West 31st-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

WERTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 2, JOHN GRAY WERTON, son of the late John G. and Lizzie Werton, aged 11 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, from No. 132 East 14th-st.

VAN NOTE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 2, suddenly, PETER T. VAN NOTE, (professional name, PETER WARNER,) aged 47 years and 6 months.

Friends and acquaintances of the family, and also of his brother William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 Wooster-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HENDERSON.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 3, MARY HENDERSON, wife of Alexander Henderson, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, aged 56 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 80 West 17th-st.

SHEPHERD.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 3, JANE SHEPHERD.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of James Quackenbush, Esq., No. 237 West 18th-st., on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MCPHEDON.—In this City, on the evening of Monday, Dec. 3, THOMAS MCPHEDON, Sr., aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 48 Rivington st.

STOUT.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 2, of diphtheria, BESSIE, daughter of Richard and Alice Stout, aged 7 months and 21 days.

Their relatives and friends, and those of her grandfather, John Freeman, are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Tuesday,) at No. 34 West 12th-st., without further notice.

KEANE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 3, of congestion of the brain, PATRICK A. KEANE, aged 38 years.

His friends, and those of his brother James, and his brother-in-law, Archibald Fallon, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 336 6th-st., on Wednesday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BIRD.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 3, Mrs. BIRD, wife of Rev. M. B. Bird, Wesleyan Missionary to Hayti.

Funeral services at the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

TOBEY.—In this City, on Monday morning, at 3 o'clock, Miss URAH F. TOBEY, aged 29.

Funeral will take place from No. 93 Lexington-av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 2, SARAH ANNA, wife of John S. Roberts, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 75 State-st., Brooklyn, on third day, the 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

PINCKNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 2, LAURA GEORGIANA, daughter of Thomas C. and Caroline Pinckney, aged 12 years and 6 months.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 4, from the residence of her parents, No. 50 Hoyt-st., near Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 3, of scarlet fever, EDWARD D., son of Robert M. and Elizabeth C. Lockwood.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Sands-st. M. E. Church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

MEEHAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, of scarlet fever, ALICE K., second daughter of Patrick J. and Jane Mary Meehan, aged 2 years, 7 months and 12 days.

Her remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Nelson-st., (fourth house west of Court-st.,) Brooklyn.

DEZENDORF.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 3, WM. H., son of Aaron and Cornelia Dezendorf.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 8 Hanson-place, Brooklyn, at 1½ o'clock, Wednesday, 5th inst., without further invitation.

☞ Newberry papers please copy.

VON HILLERN.—In Illenau, Germany, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, AUGUST VON HILLERN, late of this City.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers.

CHOICE AND COSTLY PRIVATE LIBRARY of rare and VALUABLE BOOKS to be sold at AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 5th, at half past 6 o'clock, comprising a great variety of standard works in history, biography, poetry and miscellaneous literature, including many fine library editions of sterling works in elegant and expensive bindings; also a large assortment of illustrated books, (fine impressions) among which will be found the Abbotsford Waverley, Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare, Turner's England and Wales, Turner's Rivers of France, Gill's Pompeii, Lane's Arabian Nights, &c., &c. Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, at Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, where the books are now on exhibition. Sale positive.

MERCHANTS HAVING DRAFTS, ACCOUNTS, bills, acceptances, &c., to collect, can have the same attended to promptly, and at a moderate charge, by ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 575, Dec. 3, 1860.
73, 48, 10, 34, 64, 53, 22, 63, 56, 23, 70, 60, 16.
Class No. 576, Dec. 3, 1860.
10, 36, 65, 63, 12, 78, 77, 71, 72, 31, 57, 22, 40, 67.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 3, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

'UNION! UNION!! UNION!!!
WEBSTER'S GREAT SPEECH,
ON THE FORCE BILL,
AND
JACKSON'S PROCLAMATION
OF 1832, ARE ISSUED IN THE
PULPIT AND ROSTRUM.

Nos. 15 and 16, (two numbers in one,) a neat pamphlet of 72 pages. Price 20 cents, including postage. Sold by periodical dealers.

Nos. 17 and 18 will soon be published, containing CLAY AND WEBSTER'S GREAT SPEECHES ON THE COMPROMISES.

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AT PANIC PRICES.

Our usual SOUTHERN SALES having in a great measure been stopped by reason of the present political troubles, we are prepared to offer, FOR CASH,

$100,000 WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,

at prices heretofore unknown in this market.

Those "complete sets," 267 pieces French china and rich cut and engraved glassware, are still further reduced to $65. We invite an immediate examination of our goods and prices.

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ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.

Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

FURNITURE.
I. M. DOE & CO.,
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Will sell, for cash, at retail, elegant rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture in every variety of style and finish of their own manufacture,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

all of which will be warranted in every particular.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

Prepared by Messrs. EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & CO., Boston, Mass., possesses merits not found in any other baking powder, consequently it is adopted in families and hotels where economy is practiced. For sale by Druggists and Grocers generally.

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No. 189 Pearl-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.

Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine, I u as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,

Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.

French Bronzes, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

GENGEMBRE'S PATENT NON-FREEZING GAS METER FLUID.—Consumers of Gas having wet meters will have them filled with the Patent Non-Freezing Fluid by sending their orders to No. 888 Broadway. It costs less than alcohol, and will not evaporate or freeze.

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Nos. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.

OVERCOATS.	
Black and Fancy Cloth	$5 00 to $15 00
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Good Black Cloth Frocks	5 00 to 8 00
Fine Black Cloth Frocks	10 00 to 14 00
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Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3 50 to 15 00
PANTS.	
Black Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere	2 50 to 6 00
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VESTS.	
All the new styles of Velvet	2 00 to 8 00
Silks and Satins	1 50 to 5 00
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FALL AND WINTER.

For the best cut, best made, best fitting, fashionable, tasty, and the largest assortment of Fall and Winter clothing, furnishing goods and children's clothing, and at prices less than at any other establishment, go to

F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the City.

EVERY SATURDAY.

This popular weekly periodical will in future be ready EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, at all the News Agents, containing the best Stories, by the most popular Authors of the day.

SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS.

The Trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, Nassau-st., New-York.

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NEWS AGENTS, KEEP IN MIND.

EVERY SATURDAY, the popular weekly Story Paper, will be ready EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, as early as you want it.

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THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS,
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1860.
BY SCHUSSELE.

The original will be on exhibition at Goupil & Co.'s, No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st., for

THREE DAYS ONLY,

Commencing TO-DAY, Dec. 4.

At the same time and place subscriptions will be received for the Crayon-Litho Engraving now executing from said drawing.

The English addition will be dedicated by special permission to the Prince of Wales.

FRENCH'S CELEBRATED CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

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Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York City,
P. & R. FRENCH.

SKATES, SKATES.

At wholesale prices, of our own importation, at
BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S
House Furnishing Store,
No. 63 Maiden-lane, near William-st.

TEAR DUCT CLOSED,

Cured by SMITH'S Magnetic Salve. Mrs. A. D. Hoy, No. 2 King-st., N. Y. For sale by the proprietor, No. 322 Canal-st., by Wells & Co., Barnes & Park, and everywhere.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its cordial and invigorating properties, and it is recommended to mothers enfeebled by the duties and cares of maternity, as the safest and best tonic they can possibly use. In all the crises of female life it will be found eminently useful, and aged persons will derive much more benefit from its use than ordinary stimulants. Such has been the popularity of this inimitable preparation that a host of imitators and counterfeiters have sprung up in various parts of the country, in the hope to profit by imposing upon the public, against which we caution all to see that every bottle they buy has the fac simile of the proprietors' written signature on the label, and the words, "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," blown in the glass and stamped in the cap covering the cork. Also notice our note of hand on the bottom of the engraved label. All these marks we give to secure purchasers against imposition.

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ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South, and Southwest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache;* of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache;* of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons *of sedentary habits,* they are invaluable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

DANIEL DARROW,
The Republican candidate for
ALDERMAN,
of the 7th Aldermanic District, 9th and 15th Wards.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District,
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.
For Constables of the XXIst Ward,
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL,
JOHN F. CLEAREY.
For Councilmen for the Seventh Senatorial District,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOHN W. MARSHALL,
JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
CHARLES McCARTHY,
DANIEL E. GAVIT,
GEORGE G. BURNS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools of the XXIst Ward,
WILLIAM W. NILES
For Inspector of Common Schools of the XXIst Ward,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees of Common Schools of the XXIst Ward,
JOSIAH F. KENDALL,
ALFRED M. COFFIN.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN
NOMINATIONS.
FOR ALDERMAN.......ISAAC DAYTON.
FOR COUNCILMAN.......WILLIAM ORTON.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.......ROBERT A. ADAMS.
TO FILL VACANCY.......SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.
FOR SCHOOL INSPECTOR.......MORDECAI L. MARSH.
FOR TRUSTEES.......JOHN DELAMATER, THOMAS CHRISTY.
TO FILL VACANCY.......MILTON ST. JOHN.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.
VIIIth Judicial District (16th and 20th Wards.)
WILLIAM H. BULL.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN TAXPAYERS' AND PEOPLES' NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen:
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CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
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NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN SCHOOL
NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner,
JAMES W. FARR.
For Inspectors,
JAMES HARRISON,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
To fill vacancy.
For Trustees.
AUGUSTUS F. DOW,
WILLIAM W. CORNELL.

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FOR SEVENTH WARD.
"NO POLITICS IN THE SCHOOLS."
The following ticket has been put in nomination by a large and unanimous meeting of all parties:
For Commissioner—MAHLON T. HEWIT.
For Inspector—WILLIAM D. MURPHY.
For Trustees—WILSON SMALL and THOMAS WOODWARD.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,
For Councilmen Sixth District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards:
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.
ABRAHAM LENT.
HARVY T. CLEVELAND.
WILLIAM ORTON.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
THOMAS STEVENSON.

REPUBLICAN SCHOOL TICKET.
TWELFTH WARD.
For Commissioner—EDGAR KETCHUM.
For Inspector—WILLIAM S. CARMAN.
For Trustees, full term—JAMES GIFFIN, JAMES DAVIS.
For Trustees, to fill vacancies—JAMES S. BREATH, Dr. N. M. FREEMAN.

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REPUBLICAN UNION AND WORKINGMEN'S NOMINATION:
For Alderman,
HENRY SMITH.
R. S. GOULD, Chairman.
ARTHUR BOYCE, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD
UNION DEMOCRATIC SCHOOL TICKET:
For Commissioner—NELSON J. WATERBURY.
For Inspector—PETER FARRELL.
For Trustees—JOHN B. RADLEY, JAMES G. DIMOND.
For Trustee, to fill vacancy—LEOPOLD HAAS.

FIFTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner—ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
For Trustees—THOS. DENNY, JOHN M. KNOX.
For Inspector—JAMES S. HUYLER.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and XIVth Wards,
JACOB PECARE,
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
TAMMANY, MOZART AND UNION NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman,
LAWRENCE M. VAN WART.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For School Commissioner,
JOHN DAVENPORT.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—THE CONFERENCE Committees of the Eighteenth Ward National Union Organization, and of the Eighteenth Ward Mozart Hall National Democratic Organization, do hereby agree to run the following ticket at the ensuing election, and no other, to wit.:

School Commissioner,
ALFRED A. VALENTINE.
Trustees for the long term.
ROYAL PHELPS, CHAS. G. MURCH.
Trustee to fill vacancy,
JOHN M. REED.
For Councilmen,
WILLIAM BAIRD, RICHARD O'BRIEN.
For Constables,
JAMES OWENS, AUGUST SIBBERNS.

We do further agree that the above named candidates for Councilmen shall be run out of the union boxes throughout the entire Sixth Councilmanic District, and that the ticket shall be supported by both parties heartily and entirely.

THEO. B. VOORHEES,
CHAS. B. CORNELL,
WM. S. SINNOTT,
H. A. F. GRANBERRY,
ELBERT ROBINSON,
WM. KETCHAM,
Joint Conference Committee.

The above ticket was indorsed by the Eighteenth Ward Breckinridge National Democratic Conference Committee.
PATRICK O'BRIEN,
Chairman Conference Committee.
W. SCHUALENBERG, Secretary.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.
FOR COUNCILMAN.
ABRAHAM LENT.

The undersigned recommend ABRAHAM LENT, of the XVth Ward and the VIth District, for reëlection to the Board of Councilmen. Mr. LENT has received the nomination of his party, and we believe him to be in all respects entitled to the support of the electors of his district. His course in the Board of Councilmen for the past year has been highly efficient and correct, and we believe his reëlection will reflect honor upon the electors of his district.

CYRUS CURTISS,
CLAYTON NEWBOLD,
CHARLES ROOME,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
WM. V. BRADY,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
WM. B. ASTOR.

Dated Nov. 28, 1860.

18TH. TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We, the undersigned, citizens of the XVIIIth Ward, take this opportunity to express our sense of the capability and sterling worth of Mr. JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN, candidate for School Trustee. We, therefore, heartily commend him to the support of all who desire to see the important and trustworthy office for which he has been nominated filled by an honest and honorable man. Signed,

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
ELLIOT F. SHEPARD,
J. H. VALENTINE,
S. V. BAGLEY, No. 181 East 21st;
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, No. 69 Union-place;
EDWARD P. COWLES, No. 100 East 18th-st.;
GEORGE OPDYKE, and others.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
JOHN L. BLEAKLEY,
For Alderman First Aldermanic District.

ALDERMANIC ELECTION.—THE JAPANESE SWINDLE.—To the Tax-payers: Remember that four of the corrupt Aldermen who voted for the great Japanese swindle of $100,000, are running for reëlection; these are Henry Smith, Republican, First District; John T. Henry Tammany, Third District; John H. Brady, Republican, Fifth District, and Henry W. Genet, Tammany and Mozart, Seventeenth District. Taxpayers, rebuke these plunderers without distinction of party! Vote for the strongest candidates running against them! Punish theft and blackguardism!
THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

NINETEENTH WARD REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—School Commissioners, Michael A. Reed, Christian Schwartz, to fill vacancy. Inspector, Wm. H. Schenck. Trustees, Henry J. Armstrong, Hermann Gaebel, Wm. H. De Camp, to fill vacancy.

TAX-PAYERS AND NATIONAL UNION candidate for Councilman, for the Sixth Councilmanic District, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards,
JOHN C. HAM, No. 616 Broadway.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—I have declined in favor of JOHN T. HENRY, and all statements to the contrary are false.
DAVID D. EGAN.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, ONE FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement brick house, No. 178 Fort Green-place, also three brown stone fronts in Portland-av., between Lafayette-av. and Washington Park; have all the modern improvements, and must be sold.
T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

A FEW CHOICE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone basement and sub-cellar brick houses, with white marble trimmings, finished with gas, range, plumbing in modern style, at very low prices and easy terms, on Green-avenue and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.
MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
N.B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH STS.—Fine lots running from 134th to 135th st., near 5th-av., for sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or corner Broadway and 5th-av.

THIRD-AVENUE LOTS AND WATER FRONTS.—Seven 3d-av. lots, near 42d-st., and a valuable water right on the Hudson River, opposite Burnham's, for sale, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or corner Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW-ENGland family, of quiet habits and social disposition, will board two gentlemen in a pleasant front room. Those who prefer the home-like enjoyments and substantial table peculiar to a private Eastern family, are invited to call at No. 292 Hudson-st., near Spring. Terms very moderate.

BOARDING.—A WHOLE SECOND FLOOR, OR two or three rooms on the third story to let, with board, to a family, or to single gentlemen; neighborhood very pleasant; house has all modern improvements; terms very reasonable. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR one or two married couples desirous of locating themselves in a quiet and orderly home, in a pleasant neighborhood, with good rooms and full conveniences, may learn of opportunities by inquiring at No. 184 West 24th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARD DOWN TOWN, FOR $3 PER week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts. Rooms newly furnished, and each with fire and light. Table substantial and abundant. Call only from 1 to 8 o'clock P. M.

2 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—TO RENT—A fine suite of rooms on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

A LADY HAVING A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in one of the most delightful locations in the City, above Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th-av., is now prepared to let to a first-class family the whole of the first floor, consisting of two parlors and extension-room, furnished or unfurnished, with private table if desired. References exchanged. Address J. C. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS on the first floor, including parlor and bedroom, to let, with full board; also, rooms in suits or single if desired. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

FOR A GENTLEMAN ONLY.—A SMALL third story front room, to let, with partial board only; gas, bath and water-closet adjoining. Apply at No. 118 West 12th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, six years old, in a private family, or boarding-house, with but few boarders; parlor and large bedroom required. Location above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address, giving locations, rooms, price, &c., S. K. G., Box No. 412 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Union or Madison square, by a family of three (adults), require 3 or 4 rooms on first or second story, (en suite preferred,) with private table. Address, stating location and lowest terms, HAMILTON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board for himself, wife, daughter and servant, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. It must not be above 42d-st., nor below 14th-st.; terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 503, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER—In a small and strictly private family for a gentleman, wife, child and servant. One front room second story, with bedroom attached. Location central and terms moderate. Address D. C. H., Box 120 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board; suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen; location one of the most convenient. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM IN THE THIRD STORY, furnished, with gas, water, closet, &c., without board, at No. 62 East 22d-st., near the lines of 4th-av. cars and stages.

BACK PARLOR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished—a pleasant room on the second floor, looking out on 32d-st. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 1,256 Broadway.

A WIDOW LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, living alone, have furnished and unfurnished rooms to let; location central and pleasant, two blocks from the Fifth-av. Hotel. Call at No. 33 East 24th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives. Dinner at 6½. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st.

MANSION—HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN—HAS A few desirable rooms vacant, which are offered to families or single gentlemen on reasonable terms.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—Students at PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery New-York, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, receive in three months 78 lessons in Penmanship and Arithmetic or Book-keeping, lessons unlimited for $10; Ladies' writing lessons, $2, 16 lessons.

"Col. PAINE, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State."—*Newport Mercury.*

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. References—Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges. Wanted, a tutor, graduate of Cambridge or Oxford; also, two lady teachers of music, French and English.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A CARD.—NEW PUPILS RECEIVED DAY AND evening, for class or private instruction, in penmanship, book-keeping, &c. The Academy consists of six handsomely furnished parlors, admirably adapted for adult pupils, ladies or gentlemen.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Broadway, cor. 21st-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. G. G. DAVIES, A. B., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded students, (both sexes,) at moderate charges. Term commences Dec. 13, 1860. Catalogues sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced teacher, who has some unoccupied time, desires employment as teacher in a school or a private family. He would take board as an equivalent for services. Most satisfactory reference as to character and ability can be given. Address KAPPA, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUITION.—THE ADVERTISER, A graduate of Yale, who has spent some time in Paris in scientific studies, and who has already a pupil, wishes for one or two more. Inquire of Morris Ketcham, Esq., No. 60 East 23d-st.; of Rev Dr. Vermilyea, No. 20 East 37th-st.; or, of John Cleveland, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO HAS SOME leisure hours, wishes to obtain a few pupils for private instruction in the Classics or English branches. Refers to President Woolsey, Prof. Thacher, and well-known gentlemen of this City. Address C. D., Union-square Post-office.

AS COMPANION.—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO has for some years been in the capacity of housekeeper, seeks a reëngagement, or as companion to a lady; would not object to take care of or instruct small children; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; would go South or in the country. Address T. HIGGINS, or call, over Howe's confectionery, 46th-st. and 7th-av., second floor.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an English lady, as governess in a private family, or as companion to a lady; she teaches English in all its branches, music and the rudiments of French; no objection to go South or in the country; salary very moderate. Address E. FAWCETT, or call over Howes' confectionary store, 2d floor, corner 46th-st. and 7th-av.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A NURSERY governess to go to Staten Island to teach three children, the oldest ten years. Address Box No. 951 New-York Post-office, with references and stating terms.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM DECEMBER NEXT.—A comfortable house, with 7 good bed rooms, in a good neighborhood—Irving-place, or the vicinity of a square, preferred; rent, about $700. Address, with particulars, G. P. P., Box No. 2,743 Post-office.

PROPERTY WANTED FOR INVESTMENT.—Three or four vacant lots, for cash, or a small convenient house to purchase or hire. All above 30th-st. and between 1st and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress; understands her business; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 146 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, or as regular waitress; she perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework, in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 159 East 25th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and plain sewer; no objection to children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 135; between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, or sewing; understands her business perfectly in either capacity; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Wednesday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing or in the care of children and make herself useful; has the best of City references. Call at 133 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid, or as waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; has reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 163 Prince-st., Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as good plain cook, washer and ironer; can be seen for two days at No. 170 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young German girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City references. Call at No. 71 1st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waitress; three years City reference. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A WOMAN WANT to act as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine ironing and assist in washing in a small family. Call at No. 55 West 19th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 23 University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, jellies and desserts; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Wednesday, at No. 171 East 34th-st., near 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROtestant woman, a situation as cook; understands soups, jellies and game; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; can dress all kinds of game, soups, jellies, ices and pastry; is a first-class cook and bread maker, in French and English; she has the best City reference. Call at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; one that understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, pastry, and jellies; is willing to assist in the washing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th-st., in back basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding-house; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, and game and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 145 7th-av., over the apothecary's, second door from 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands French and English cooking also. Has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT Protestant young woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; is a good cook, and excellent bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City references. Address 69½ 37th-st., corner 6th-av., top floor, for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A French woman as first-class cook; speaks the language, and understands French cooking; good City reference; has no objection to the housekeeping of a small family. Apply at No. 275 Mulberry st., Room No. 8.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO thoroughly understands French and American cooking, and has had long experience in the first families in the City, wishes a situation. Best of references. Call at 365 6th-av., near 23d-st., in the bakery, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; good reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 331 West 25th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as cook; understands soups, poultry, game, and all kinds of sweetmeats; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 80 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-rate cook; willing to assist in the washing; best of references given. Apply at No. 33 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—A COLORED COOK WANTS A SITUation in a private family; can do the best of cooking in all its branches, and understands it thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a good plain cook; one who is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 181 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—ANY LADY IN THE CITY OR country in want of a really smart, economical, faithful servant to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, and for sobriety, neatness and honesty, can be very highly recommended, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as competent cook, or as laundress; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; can give City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the milk depôt.

AS COOK, &c.—A NICE, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country; is an excellent baker; satisfactory reference can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., first door on second flight of stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing, in a small private family. Call at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A SITuation as good plain cook, good washer and ironer or to do general housework. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, in the rear building.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at her last place of employment, Dr. Hutton's, No. 115 West 9th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as good plain cook; no objections to housework; City reference. Apply at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn—basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, at reasonable wages. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 12th-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY family in Brooklyn or the country, in want of a smart, capable and highly-recommended servant, who thoroughly understands all kinds of kitchen-work or general housework, will apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Wages moderate for the Winter.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a competent young woman, as thorough cook and laundress; wages $7 per month; no objection to go a short distance in the country; none but Protestants need apply at No. 396 9th-st., second door, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very neat, respectable young woman, with good references, desires a situation in either of the above capacities; is a good cook and an excellent laundress. No objection to chamberwork or general housework. Wages moderate. Will be found obliging, faithful and competent. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable German young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a first-rate baker and understands her business thoroughly; no objections to go in the country. Call at 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is willing to make herself useful. Over 5 years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 199 East 11th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED A SITUATION by a French dressmaker; can cut or fit in the most fashionable style; work by the day, week or month. Address No. 88 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants employment by the day in families, to cut and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at No. 68 East 13th-st., corner 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; reference given. Call at No. 141 31st-st. Ring the third bell.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER—WHO understands making boys' clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; would like a situation where she might be otherwise employed; wages no object; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; superior reference. Apply at No. 619 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., in the millinery store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY an active tidy young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging, and willing to make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman to do general housework, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 Sullivan-st., second floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address Mrs. M. J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, and French fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person a situation as laundress in a respectable family; has six years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Two young women want the above situations; they are capable, clean and tidy, and willing to make themselves useful; have no objection to a boarding house. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A LAUNDRESS WISHes a situation; she understands her business perfectly; no objection to the chamberwork, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 85 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman; would take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress; good reference given if required. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress by an experienced and respectable woman; understands the care of a baby from its birth, or as seamstress in a gentleman's family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; satisfactory reference can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., first floor on second flight of stairs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and to do fine washing, by a respectable young English Protestant woman. Satisfactory City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress, by a competent person who has been for years in care of children; no objection to City or country, or to go South or West; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands dressmaking and would be willing to do light chamberwork; can be well recommended from my last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 108 West 23d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; best of City reference; can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 223 East 18th-st., from 10 till 4.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, AFTER landing, wants a situation in a private family, as nurse or make herself generally useful; can be seen until engaged at No. 9 Carmine-st., corner 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR LADY'S MAID.—A neat, respectable young woman, with the best of City references for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in any of the above capacities; would like a place accompanying a family or lady going to California, New-Orleans, or any part of Europe; can fill any department as a good domestic. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, by an American young woman, a situation in a respectable family, to take care of children and sewing, or to do light chamberwork and wait on a lady; is fully competent for either, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, or address, No. 17 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant French girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid or ladies' maid; is a first-class seamstress; knows how to fix ladies' hair in the best style, and is willing to make herself generally useful; salary not so much looked for as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable, competent Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a child from its birth, and will make herself generally useful, if required, at any work. Good City reference. Call at No. 227 Grand-st., near Bowery, for this week.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent woman as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 84 3d-av. between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A SMART, INtelligent young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; understands taking the charge of a baby; is a good fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; can make herself generally useful and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 13th-st., in the rear.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Any lady desirous of procuring an experienced child's nurse or waitress and chambermaid, whose references from gentlemen's families will be found unexceptionable, apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Wages very moderate for the Winter.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl just landed, to take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; a good place preferred to high wages. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 69 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTEED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, University-place.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as child's nurse and seamstress. Can be seen to-day at her present employer's, No. 318 West 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young woman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and undertakes all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages; has the best City reference; can sew on Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, in the rear, for 2 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Also, family sewing of all kinds; no objections to wait on a lady if required. The best City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th-sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXcellent seamstress, work by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; best of reference given. Address for two days, "Seamstress," Station D.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation as seamstress, and to take care of a baby. Apply at No. 241 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENteel woman, with three years' City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; makes children's clothes, shirts, and family sewing; is quick at the needle; will go by the week or month; also, a cook, who is a good baker; understands meats and poultry, pastry and soups; will go in the country, or take a situation in the City at $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress or lady's maid; speaks German, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 West 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman as waitress; capable of taking charge of the silver and dining-room; has the best of City references. Call at No. 105 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a smart, tidy Protestant girl as waitress and to assist with the chamberwork or fine washing in a small private family; has the very best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Patchin-place, in 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small, private family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store, for two days.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, SUFFERING the privations of extreme poverty, desires employment. Is capable of writing, sewing and housekeeping. Address, one week, N. M. J., Union-square Post-office.

A MILLINER FROM A FIRST-CLASS house of business in London wishes to obtain the same in a good house; Brooklyn preferred. Address J. G. B., No. 153 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, lately landed, wants a situation to do up-stairs work and assist in washing and ironing; is a good waitress. Can be seen at No. 322 West 23d-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS, to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP—COACHmen, cooks, waiters, chambermaids, &c., at TITUS' Reform Intelligence-office, No. 193 Mercer-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts. No humbug.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST CLASS IN great abundance—German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House. French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as good cook and laundress; as nurse and seamstress can cut and fit; as waitress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid; as first-class cook; as laundress, and to do general housework, by competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WASHING.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN wishing to have their washing done in the very best of style, will address a note to E. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to for one week; the very best of reference.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has long experience in England and this country in like capacity; no objections to any part of the country; has first-class City reference. Call or address B. W., for one week, at Mr. Disbrow's Riding Academy, 5th-av., corner 39th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver, and is perfectly temperate, and understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful, and can give the best of City reference. Address Box W. C., No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, competent in every respect, highly recommended for honesty and industry by families in this City, whom he has lived with for years, and by his last employer, whom he has just left; knows the City perfectly well. Address W. T., care of Chas. T. Coxhead, harness maker, 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, in a private family; is well acquainted with the City; can give the best of reference from his last employer; address M. P., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; no objections to the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 73 University-place, corner of 13th-st., in the livery stable.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly, and can give the best of recommendations from his last place. Address A. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A STEADY, SOBER young man, with good reference, wishes to obtain a situation as coachman, and willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; would be willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address C. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a young man who can show the very best recommendations from his last place, where he lived over 6 years; would be willing to make himself useful in any other way. Address N. J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A HIGHLY respectable young man wants a situation; understands any of the above situations; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—SITUATION wanted by a young man of steady habits, with excellent reference as clerk or porter in a store; is a good penman and quick at figures. Address J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—DAIRYMAID.—A MAN AND wife want a situation to take care of a farm; the man can take charge of a plain garden, and is capable; the woman can take charge of a dairy. Call at No. 83½ Hudson st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, with a long practice, under various climes, of the culture, pruning and propagation of fruit trees, plants and grape-vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables, both artificial and natural, with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting; has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a respectable Protestant man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman; the woman as cook, chambermaid or waitress; is an excellent laundress; both understand their business perfectly; best reference; no objection to country or City. Address J., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, TO MAKE AN ENgagement as gardener, of long practical experience in horticultural green-house plants, grapes, vegetables, &c.; no objection to take charge of the farm with the garden departments; can give reference of the highest character to certify; address a note to INDUSTRY, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, will be attended to this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man, a situation as waiter; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches; having lived many years in the capacity of butler in England and Ireland; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from most respectable families; can be highly recommended from where he has lived four years. Can be seen at Mr. Morris', corner of 12th-st. and University-place, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly, and can procure City references as to character and capability. Address W. H., No. 693 Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, hotel or private boarding-house, by a first-class waiter; speaks English, French and Italian; one who is not afraid to work, and has the best of City reference. Address JOHNSTON, No. 11 Amity-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 811 Broadway.

AS WAITER—COOK.—WANTED, SITUATIONS in a private family by a Protestant man and wife, one as first-class waiter, the other as first-class cook; would prefer living together. Can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Address H. T., No. 681 Broadway, for two days.

MERCHANTS.—THOSE REQUIRING A YOUNG man, one that will take and study the interest of his employer, would do well to have an interview with the advertiser; is strictly steady in habits; has been engaged in two large firms down town; reference from both houses; by addressing J. B., Box No. 117, *Times* Office. it will be immediately attended to.

A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION AND good family wishes to procure a situation with a gentleman going to Europe or traveling in the United States, either as an amanuensis or to make himself generally useful; a personal interview desirable. Address ORRIN SMITH, Jr., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TO ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, by a steady and industrious young man, a situation as vellum binder, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A BARKEEPER, at Stewart's Hotel, Cypress Hills Road, Long Island, 2½ miles from Williamsburgh ferry. Also a boy.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN that can take charge of an infant. Good recommendations required. Apply at No. 13 East 15th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large granite building on Bowdoin-square, in Boston, erected in 1856, and known as the Coolidge House. This building, of which the ground floor is occupied by first-class retail establishments, is most substantially built and in thorough order and repair. It contains above one hundred rooms with extensive kitchen and cellars, and a large yard in the rear; is warmed throughout by steam, provided with hot and cold water, and gas in every part; has bath rooms attached to each suite of apartments, and every modern convenience. Its extremely central situation upon one of the finest squares in the city, and at the junction of three of its principal thoroughfares, nearly opposite the Revere House, and within a stone's throw of the Cambridge and Suffolk Horse Railroad stations, makes it peculiarly suitable to the purposes of a first-class boarding-house or hotel on the European plan; or the lower stories could be converted into offices at a very trifling expense. To parties offering the requisite guarantees, the terms would be very moderate. Apply to
J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, No. 66 State-st., Boston.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 99 Fulton-av., D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 53 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER—ON Broadway, near 35th-st.; also, marble rubbing-bed, polishing apparatus, saw-mill, show-room, dwelling and store; the whole to let together, or any portion separately. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME NEW THREE-STORY, high-stoop house No. 162 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., having all the modern improvements throughout; rent low to a good tenant; apply at No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED OFFICE, SUITABLE for a dentist or artist, in a central and first-class situation. Furniture at a valuation. Substantial reasons for letting will be given. Address ZETA, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR
SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

A pleasant residence in Orange, N. J., convenient to depôt, market and churches, valued at $15,000. The whole or any portion of which will be taken in good Southern business papers, or bonds of Southern States. Apply to SAULSBURY & HENRY, No. 99 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—WANTED, ONE or two first-class houses in the upper part of the City in exchange for an elegant country seat near New-York. Inquire at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10.

FARMS.

TO EXCHANGE.—A FINE GARDENING AND grazing farm on Long Island, almost in the village of Jamaica, to exchange for a genteel place on the Hudson or East River, or for first-class City property. Address D. D., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTERS' SALE OF SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, 4th and 5th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES. ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.

SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.

DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.

SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.

ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of Milton E. Weyman, deceased:

The brick dwelling and store No. 264 Bowery, west side, between Prince and Houston sts.; lot 17 ft. 2 ins. front, 15 ft. 8 ins. rear, 106 ft. 5 ins. on the southerly side, and 99 ft. 6 ins. on the northerly side.

Title indisputable, having been in the family for upwards of 60 years. Sale peremptory to the highest bidder. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

15 shares City Fire Insurance Co	$70 each
38 shares Ætna Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
20 shares Security Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co	$100 each

For account of whom it may concern.

55 shares Brooklyn Ferry Co	$100 each

Stock Sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Real Estate Sales any days required.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite Post-office, a large assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, centre tables carved rosewood etageres, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, lounges, washstands, oak and mahogany extension tables, buffets, dining chairs, china and glassware, silver plated ware, table cutlery, carpets, &c. Catalogues and goods now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, by order of the Executor, a large invoice of elegant buhl and papier-mache dressing-cases, fully fitted, papier-mache tables, Sheffield cutlery, razors, writing-desks, and other fancy goods. By order of

H. T. HEWITT, Executor.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Large sale of Japanese goods, comprising over 200 cases, just received per ship *Union*. To the trade and others this will present a fine opportunity for supply, being the only large lot in the market; they are to be sold without reserve, consisting of an extensive assortment of lacquered black, brown and figured trays; assorted lacquered cups; do. with covers; lacquered punch bowls, bamboo covered cups, lacquered finger bowls, elegant gold inlaid cabinets, shawl and handkerchief boxes, junk do., smoking cases, writing desks, chow-chow boxes, jewel do., card boxes, and other superb goods from Miaco; brooms. A large assortment of beautiful China, viz.: blue cups, blue and gold do., red figured cups, red sackie bottles of different styles, and other elegant China bamboo covered goblets, lacquered fruit plates, envelope boxes, &c.

Terms: For all sums of $300 and under, cash; over that amount, four months for approved paper, or 3 per cent. off for cash.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of first-class watches, consisting of gold hunting, 18 carat, double time watches; English patent, ¾ plate and skeleton levers; full jeweled, self-winding and Nickel-movement levers and chronometers; diamond and enameled watches, silver hunting patent levers, silver placqua detached levers, silver hunting and open face anchors and cylinders; a choice line of diamond pins, rings, earrings and setts, mounted in the latest styles; 20 dozen fine gold pencilcases, assorted sizes; also about 2,000 dwts. gold guard, fob and vest chains, together with a large assortment of gold lockets, seal, stone and scale rings, bracelets and various other articles of jewelry too numerous to mention. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Terms cash. The above sale is well worthy the attention of storekeepers and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern oil paintings, by French and Belgian artists. Among them will be found a cattle-piece by Troyon, two cabinet gems by Eugene Verboeckhoven, interiors by Guillemin Pecrus Lanfant de Metz, landscape by Emile Lambinet Veyrasset. A Cortes, together with fine examples from the easels of E. Limmens, Salmon, A. Veron, Zacharie, Noterman, C. Kuwasseg, N. Diaz, &c. These paintings having been purchased direct from the artists or reliable sources, a satisfactory guarantee will be given of their originality. They are now on exhibition.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4, AT OUR SALESROOMS, No. 35 Nassau-st.:

FURS. FURS. FURS.

A large and varied assortment of ladies' fancy furs, manufactured in all the new and fashionable styles, consisting of Russia Sable, Hudson Bay Saole, Mink, Fitch, &c.

Also, an elegant assortment of Sleigh, Carriage and Lap Robes.

The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec 5, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale will be a general assortment of heavy Boots adapted to the season. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, Brussels and other carpets, mirrors, mattresses, stoves, feather beds, sewing-machines, curtains, cutlery, blankets, kitchenware, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE CATALOGUE sale of all kinds Crockery, Glass Ware, Fancy Toilet Sets, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, at 281 Pearl-st. A positive sale for dealers and worthy their attention.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7 OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—By order of Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court. Sale will be continued, at auction, at the warerooms of McDonald & Co., No. 358 Bowery, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock. The stock is ready for examination.

JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION PRICES.—TWENTY CASES.—Hyacinths and Lilies, 4c. each; Double and Single Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquills, Iris, Anemonies, Ranunculi and Snowflakes, 2c. each; Crocus, 30c. per hundred. Now is the time to plant. Call or address P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER MONEY

Taken in exchange for

TEAS, COFFEE AND SPICE

237. 235. 233. — 233. 235. 237.

In the absence of our usual Southern and Western Trade, we shall offer our stock, for sixty days, for cash, at the following reduced prices:

Prime new Oolong Teas, 35c., 38c. and 40c.

Good Black Teas, 25c., 28c. and 30c.

Choice Young Hyson Teas, 38c., 40c. and 42c.

Extra fine Breakfast Teas, 28c., 35c. and 40c.

Prime green Rio Coffee, 13c., 13½c. and 14c.

No. 1 Nutmegs, 40c. and 42c.

Sweet Chocolate, 15c., 18c. and 20c.

Cassia, in mats, 22c.

As we cannot here enumerate the many different articles in our line, we would assure buyers that our entire stock of Teas, Coffee and Spices will be offered, for sixty days, at prices well worthy the notice of all cash purchasers.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.,

Between Barclay and Robinson sts., New-York.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED.

The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York. $100 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.

These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of

TEAS,

FLOUR,

GROCERIES,

AND PROVISIONS.

Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.,

New-York.

Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE,

STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,

Opposite the Ferry, New-York.

GROCERS AND SHIPPING

Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MISLAID, OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE NO. 609 to E. S. Fowler, for 6 shares of Stock in Merchant's Exchange Bank in New-York City, dated Nov. 7 1849; do. No. 667, to same for 3 shares, dated March 8, 1850; do. No. 490, to Seymour Fowler, for 1 share, dated June 1, 1849; and Certificate No. 491, to Willie Fowler, for 1 share, dated June 1, 1849. Any person finding the above certificates will oblige by returning them to the Bank, as application has been made to have them annulled, and others issued in their place.

NEW-YORK, Dec 4, 1860.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, AT A FAIR HELD corner of Bleecker and West 10th-st., or coming down Bleecker-st., a GOLD RING, topaz stone set in pearls. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to D. GALBRAITH, sexton, No. 117 Perry-st.

LOST—NOV. 29, IN A 4TH-AV. CAR, OR ABOUT New-Haven Railroad station, a roll of MANUSCRIPT in a white wrapper. A reward will be paid for it at No. 18 East 13th-st.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.

These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.

HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,

COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,

A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,

C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

In sums from £1, upwards,

Issued by

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to

No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.—CHRISTIAN SHULTZ against THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.—The Superior Court of Cincinnati.—By decree, at the October Term, A. D. 1860, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, distributing money in the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Ohio, made on sale of lands under an order for sale issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, there was found a balance, by said decree, in the hands of said Sheriff amounting to $3,044 47, belonging to the owners of the eighteen bonds and one hundred and sixty-two interest warrants outstanding and unpaid, said sum not distributed in said decree because the owners of the same were unknown to the Court. Therefore, notice is hereby given to the owners of said bonds and interest warrants of the setting apart of said sum of $3,044 47 for the payment of said bonds and coupons when the same shall be presented to said Court for payment.

R. H. STONE,

Clerk of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,

A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,

C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

Nov. 16, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO.,

CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—TRANSFER NOTICE.—A Dividend of 5 ℔ cent. having been declared by the above-named Company, payable at Chicago, on the 1st day of January, 1861, the transfer books in New-York will be closed on the 12th inst., at the close of business, and be reopened the 4th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Nov. 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specification and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

E. F. ROGERS,

Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consult her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail. N. B.—Madame Wilson is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. Residence, No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERFUL and mysterious Madam WILCSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents. Residence No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

DANCING.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evenings for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.

By Dr. F. HOLLICK,

The well-known Author and Lecturer.

Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.

It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.

THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION

Just Published. Revised and Improved.

Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.

Nearly 500 pages, well bound.

Published by T. W. STRONG,

No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,

Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for

ONE DOLLAR.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 443 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, the eighth day of October, 1860.

ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.

o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,

o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860.

ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.

je26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, }

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EDICTALLADUNG.

In Sachen Gotthard Victor EICKE EHEFRAU, Catharina Maria, Geb. Eberlein, Klaegerin, wider ihren Ehemann, Beklagten wird hiedurch dem Beklagten aufgegeben, im Termine vom

4TEN FEBRUAR, 1861,

MORGENS 10 UHR,

vor dem Obergerichte auf dem Rathhause hieselbst zu erscheinen und sich auf die von der Klaegerin dem Gerichte eingereichte Klage in welcher wegen eines ihm zur Last gelegten wiederholten Ehebruchs und wegen boeslicher Verlassung, Ehescheidung beantragt und gebeten wird, ihn als den schuldigen Theil seines Antheils am Sammtgute verlustig zu erklaeren, der Klaegerin die Erziehung der Kinder zu ueberweisen und den Beklagten in die Kosten dieses Processes zu verurtheilen,—rechts bestaendig zu erklaeren, unter der Warnung, dass er im Falle des Ausbleibens als der der Klage zum Grunde gelegten Thatsachen gestaendig angenommen und mit seinen Einreden ausgeschlossen werden wird.

Erkannt vom Obergerichte der freien Hansestadt Bremen, am 29ten October, 1860.

DR. POST, Secretar.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,

Nov. 28, 1860.

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED THAT THE annual examination and repair of the Aqueduct will take place during the ensuing week; that for this purpose the water-gates at Croton Dam will be closed on Tuesday, the 4th of December, and remain closed until the repairs are completed. During this period the City will, of necessity, depend alone on the reservoirs within its limits for its daily supply.

This course is usual every year, but owing to the increased consumption and waste of the present year, and the obstacles which the Board have met in their arrangements for a proportionate additional supply, the quantity of water now in the reservoirs is less than it has ever been at the commencement of the annual repairs.

The public, therefore, is urgently requested to avoid all unnecessary waste; and for the present to be as economical in the use of water for domestic and other purposes as possible.

THOS. STEPHENS,

THOMAS B. TAPPEN,

A. W. CRAVEN,

Croton Aqueduct Board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOUNDRY FURNISHING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscriber being about to change his business, offers the above for sale, with the Mills and Machinery for carrying it on. The business being well established and profitable, offers a rare chance to any one who may wish to purchase. For particulars, inquire of

GEO. E. DASCOMB,

Corner Greene and Wayne sts., Jersey City.

TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS.—FOR SALE, A FINE large gallery, splendidly located, with reception, operating and artists' rooms, &c., all on one floor, and only up one flight of stairs; an excellent chance for some one. Inquire at No. 575 Broadway.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF retail drug stores, at Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and New-York City. For sale at prices from $600 to $5,000. Apply to HENRY HAYDOCK, No. 116 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,

The United States Mail Steamship

ARAGO,

D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,

GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

AUSTRALASIAN,

Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, 20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,

No. 86 West-st., and No. 385 Broadway.

The R. R. CUYLER succeeds, and leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second-cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. AIRD, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 M. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,

No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William-st.

Succeeding steamer, UNITED KINGDOM, will sail TUESDAY, Dec. 25.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Dec. 11
TUESDAY	Jan. 8
TUESDAY	Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau	$45
To Havana	$50

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock.

The ASIA will sail Dec. 19.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P.M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P.M.	10:25 A.M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:05 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Sufferns at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leaves Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York: For Sufferns at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Sufferns at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Trains leave Flushing: 6:30 A. M.; 7:55 A. M.; 10:00 A. M.; 1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st; 2:45 P. M.; 4:55 P. M. Leave New-York, (From Fulton-slip, by steamer MATTANO,) 9:00 A. M.; 1:00 P. M.; 4:00 P. M.; 6:00 P. M. Time of leaving Hunter's Point: 7:15, 9:20 and 11 A. M. 1:30, 4:20 and 6:20 P. M.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 2 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 9:30, and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficacy, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE JEWESS.

Most positively last night but one of

THE JEWESS

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock.

Last night but one of

THE JEWESS (LA JUIVE,)

With the same unsurpassed *mise en scene*.

MME. FABBRI, MME. ANNA BISHOP,

SIGNOR STIGELLI, CARL FORMES.

On SATURDAY next, first and only night of Flotow's charming opera of

STRADELLA.

In active preparation Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of

THE PROPHET,

for the début of

MME. D'ANGRI.

The sale of seats for WEDNESDAY EVENING, the last night but one of THE JEWESS, commences this morning at the three ticket offices.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THE NEW

FIVE ACT COMEDY,

called the

MODEL

HYPOCRITE,

having excited the most profound interest and enthusiasm, will be acted

TO-NIGHT,

And every evening until further notice.

THE YOUNG LADY

whose reception on her first appearance was most flattering, and whose success was most decided, will nightly appear in her original character.

THE COMEDY

presents the following

SUPERB CAST:

Marshal d'Estigny	Mr. Blake
La Touche	Mr. Lester Wallack
Hector de Renville	Mr. Reynolds
M. St. Friex	Mr. Floyd
Leonard	Mr. Norton
Architect	Mr. Coburn
Antoine	Mr. Parks
Walter	Mr. Oliver
Eugenie de Blossac	Mrs. Hoey
Countess de Clermont	Miss Fanny Morant
Jeannette, (her daughter,)	A Young Lady

(Her second appearance on any stage.)

Bertholet	Mrs. Reeves
Mad. Duvernois	Miss Tree
Mad. Courtin	Miss Carman

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND EVENTS.

Act I.—Drawing-room and Conservatory at Mad. de Blossac's—The Confederates—Hector de Renville—the Recognition—The Epileptic Society—Art and Innocence—The accusation.

THE FIRST DROP OF POISON.

Act II.—Parlor in the Mansion of the Marshal d'Estigny—Grand Uncle and Niece—The Pet and the Pearls—More Conspiracy—The Marshal's Echo—The Letter and its results.

THE POISON BEGINS TO WORK.

Act III.—Room in Madame de Blossac's Chateau—A visit from the Marshal—The Arch Deceiver—Confidence and Courtship—The Mortgage—A Bargain to prevent Foreclosure—Eugenie and Hector—The Assignation.

VISIBLE EFFECTS OF THE POISON.

Act. IV.—Drawing-room at the Countess de Clermont's—A new Man—Jeannette and her Doves—The Gardener's Story—A Mother's Misery and a Lover's Faith—An Appeal to the Marshal—Truth and Love almost prevail, but

THE POISON STILL WORKS.

Act V.—Hector's Apartments at the Hotel Wagram—Advice and Warning—The Meeting—Man's wit and Woman's wile—Eugenie and her Accusers—Jeannette's story—An opportune arrival.

THE ANTIDOTE.

Eugenie's farewell—the cards played out and

HEARTS WIN

Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH, having achieved last evening one of the greatest successes on dramatic record in the character of

RICHARD III.,

he will repeat

THIS EVENING, DEC. 4,

this great personation.

Never since the days of the elder Kean has such enthusiasm been exhibited as that bestowed on this brilliant rendition. All who have witnessed it pronounce that since the great master Edmund Kean and Booth (his father) the stage has not seen his equal in this character. The nights Mr. Booth can now play are but few, and the public should not lose the opportunity of witnessing performances so calculated to elevate the stage and bring back the halcyon days of the drama.

Due notice will be given of

MR. BOOTH'S

repetition of his great rôle of

CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. Nixon.......Sole Lessee and Manager

THIS EVENING, DEC. 4.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

Of the Grand Sacred Scriptural Drama of

THE PRODIGAL SON,

with its great Cast, new Scenery, new Costumes, Ballet, Chorus, Auxiliaries, &c., &c.

Concludes with the Farce called

SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING Mr. Forrest will appear as MACBETH,

for the second time these four years.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers	Spalding & Rogers
Stage Manager	E. L. Tilton.
Treasurer	J. W. Wilder.

NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.

TONY PASTOR.

L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE.

NEW FRENCH EQUESTRIAN ACT.

NEW PANTOMIME.

THE WONDERFUL HORSE HIRAM.

Ponies, Mules, &c.

Grand Matinée EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½ P. M.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,

The performance will commence with

PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.

Major Putnam.......Mr. McCloskey

To conclude with

THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,

NO. 663 BROADWAY.

The finest Hall and the best Company in the country, consisting of over 40 performers.

SAM COWELL

Commences his engagement on the 17th inst.

MR. TASISTRO

will recite Shakespeare's play of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,

Before the Mercantile Library Association,

WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,

Dec 5, at Clinton Hall.

Mr. Tasistro's representations from Shakespeare have been received with the most marked favor by large and appreciative audiences. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door. Members tickets at the Library.

MELODEON—NO. 539 BROADWAY,

The home of classic tastes, beauty, mirth and song, the oldest, most reliable, and popular place of amusement in New-York. The Melodeon is a household word with all lovers of fun. Come early and secure seats. The best articles in the City will greet you. Admission 15 cents; Orchestra chairs 25 cents; Gallery 10 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 precisely.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF

PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,

NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,

AT GOUPIL'S,

No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

Admittance 25 cents.

E. SURVILLE, Director.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE,

TORONTO, C. W.

The above popular place of entertainment is now open for rent or lease to Managers of Concerts, Panoramas, Entertainments, &c., on terms the most reasonable. Apply to THOMAS BROWN, Dolphin Saloon, Toronto, Canada West.

CINDERELLA,

Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.

Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

NIBLO'S SALOON.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!

EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY

Respectfully announce that they will give one more Vocal Entertainment in Brooklyn at the Tabernacle, (in Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st.,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, commencing at 7½; doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL give a Concert in Spring-st. Church, near Varick, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, for the benefit of the Church, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURES.

MR. LORD'S COURSE ON

REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN,

AT THE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.

On account of the storm on Tuesday last the lecture on *Paula* was postponed to TUESDAY, Dec. 4.

The hour has also been changed from 3 o'clock to 1 o'clock.

Both ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

Tickets for the course of five lectures $2. Single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Crowen's bookstore and at the door.

CURRY AND RICE.—A LECTURE ON INDIA, by Mr. JAS. H. SIDDONS, at the new Lecture-room, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance on 20th-st.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:

HENRY A. BURR, President,

corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.

PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,

East River Savings Bank.

JAMES F. WENMAN,

No. 146 Pearl-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—WE INVITE OFFERS for the Stock and Trade assigned to us by CARSON & HARD wholesale paper dealers. It can be examined at No. 44 Beekman-st. Sealed offers to be directed to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway, on or before Tuesday, the 4th day of December next. Nov. 24, 1860.

WILLIAM BINNS, } Assignees.

SAML. BATES, }

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,

COMMENCING MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1860.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT

DOMESTIC DRAMA, ROSE ELMER.

This popular Drama is founded on Mrs. Southworth's great *Ledger* Story of that name, and has been witnessed here by over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, and been universally pronounced the most interesting and attractive performance ever introduced at the Museum. As this is the LAST WEEK OF ITS PERFORMANCE, every one who has read the story should see it. It will be produced

THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock, and at each performance

MISS DORA DAWRON,

the DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER will appear in a popular Duet, in which, in appropriate voice, she personates both the male and female in costume. The following novelties and wonders will be on exhibition at all hours.

TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN.

the most unique and strange human beings ever known.

WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY,

the most curious and interesting creature living.

TWO ALBINO GIRLS,

white as snow, and white hair, with their black mother.

THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES!

just purchased at great expense, the most extraordinary sight ever beheld. Also, LIVING SEAL; HAPPY FAMILY; GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds, the most interesting exhibition in the world.

LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, WAX FIGURES,

FORTUNE-TELLER.

GRAND COSMORAMA, 850,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission, only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 25 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS

GREAT SUCCESS

Of the

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,

LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,

LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,

MUSICAL, SCENICAL,

MUSICAL, SCENICAL,

FARCICAL

FARCICAL

Burletta, in three acts, called the

SEVEN SISTERS.

SEVEN SISTERS.

SEVEN SISTERS.

SEVEN SISTERS.

SEVEN SISTERS.

Which will be repeated

EVERY NIGHT,

With

MISS LAURA KEENE

And

EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY

In the cast.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

THE LAST GREAT SCENE,

THE LAST GREAT SCENE,

The

BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY

In the

BOWER OF FERNS,

Which is

THE GREATEST TRIUMPH

Of

SCENIC ART

EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Warerooms No. 694 Broadway,

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,

For parlors, churches, vestries, and lodges,

At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

H. WORCESTER'S

IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.

MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,

FOURTEENTH-ST.,

Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON,

No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,

Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS—PIANOS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of

THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,

IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,

No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skilful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. Dobson will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—By order of Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court. Sale will be continued, at auction, at the warerooms of McDonald & Co., No. 358 Bowery, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock. The stock is ready for examination.

JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

$200 FOR A MAGNIFICENT CARVED-LEGS 7-octave Piano, full iron frame, overstrung base, and almost new—a chance seldom offered. Can be seen at J. & C. FISCHER'S piano-fore wareroom, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. L. ILSLEY & CO., No. 286 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

A LADY WISHES A FEW PUPILS IN music, and would also take a position as soprano singer in a choir; the best references given. Address C. M. Y., No. 145 West 37th-st., New-York.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE, near 19th st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

EXPRESSES.

REMOVAL.

THE DOWN-TOWN OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY has been removed from No. 64 to No. 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. Expresses leave New-York, by Hudson River and Harlem trains for the entire West and Southwest at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 3.15 P. M., 5 P. M., and 6 P. M., closing at No. 124 Broadway half an hour earlier.

Special and extra arrangements made for the safe and speedy delivery of Holiday Presents.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO.,

Principal office, No. 61 Hudson-st.

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FURNITURE.

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LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

News from Central and South America.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall at 3 P. M. on the 24th ult., arrived at this port yesterday.

The California advices by the *Northern Light* have been anticipated by the Overland Express.

Among the passengers by the *Northern Light* are Hons. J. P. Benjamin, Reverdy Johnson, E. D. Baker and Wm. M. Gwin, U. S. Senators, Hon. J. R. Clay, U. S. Minister to Peru, and several officers of the United States Army.

The Treasure list of the *Northern Light*, which amounts to $822,419 67, is distributed as follows:

Order	$10,353	M. Seligman & Co.	$25,000
Howland & Aspinwall	30,537	W. F. Weld & Co.	4,886
H. Cohn & Co.	24,000	[illegible] & Sanders	23,500
Butcher & Bro.	5,000	Eug. Kelly & Co.	67,000
J. B. Wier	16,507	Conroy & O'Connor	15,000
M. Heller & Co.	32,000	Amer. Ex. Bank	110,000
Eppinger & Co.	7,000	F. Naylor	8,000
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	30,000	L. Kronstein & Bros.	7,100
Neustadter Bros.	11,300	Richard Patrick	70,060
A. E. & C. E. Tilton	3,200	Duncan, Sherm'n & Co	97,536
W. T. Coleman & Co.	46,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	178,500
Total			$822,419

The news from New-Granada by this arrival is unimportant. There is no change to note in the condition of the civil war. It is stated that President Ospina is organizing a large force to march against Mosquera, while the latter is equally active in preparations for a decisive battle.

The United States steamer *Wyoming*, from Callao, arrived at Panama on the 22d ult., having on board Hon. J. R. Clay, the United States Minister to Peru, and family. Mr. Clay's withdrawal from Lima excited a good deal of feeling in diplomatic circles, and among the people of the metropolis.

We have little intelligence of interest from the Central American States. President Martinez, of Nicaragua, has reëstablished the capital at Managua.

From South America the news is unimportant.

NEW-GRANADA.

Seizure of Government Dispatches by Revolutionists—Particulars of the late Fight near Santa Marta—British Steamers Carrying Troops—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

We have no later dates from Bogota than those by my last, from which you got a few faint glimmerings of what was going on there up to the middle of October. The news is confirmed that all the Government dispatches of that date and most of the mail matter, except the British Minister's packages, were seized by the Revolutionists on the Magdalena River. The letters of President Ospina to Arboleda, his General in command at Santa Martha, some of the principal points of which I gave you in my last, are now published in a Carthagena paper, and show the Government to be weaker against the Revolutionists than I had apprehended. President Ospina in these letters confirms the report that Gen. Herran had separated himself from the Government, resigned his office of Commander-in-Chief, and gone to Antioquia to be Governor of that State. He calls the late arrangement between Gens. Mosquera, Posada and Erazo, after the battle of Manizales, to be a most "foolish and stupid" thing, and will not approve it. He thinks Gen. Herran retires partly on account of the unpopularity of his conciliatory course toward the Revolutionists, and partly from ill-feeling against the Conservatives for having thrown him overboard a few days before the election and substituted the name of Gen. Arboleda. He says that Mosquera has 3,000 men, well armed, under his immediate command on the frontier of Cauca, and 1,000 more at Popayan; that the militia of Antioquia are demoralized and cannot be depended on to support the Government; that the Government forces cannot put down the guerillas of the States of Santander and Bojaca; that the 150 prisoners from Santander taken at the battle of Oratorio, which he has in Bogota, are conspiring against him, "but he can take care of them;" that he has men enough, but is very short of arms—hopes to get some across Venezuela which came to Maracaibo from Jamaica, but the roads are so bad he fears he will not see them for a long time. Finally, he says that Briceño, who was sent at the head of 800 men to help Arboleda chastise the coast States of Magdalena and Bolivar, has been ordered to return to Bogota; and that he does not send Gen. Posada to the Magdalena to take charge of the Government flotilla, as he has more than once shown irresolution in command, &c. Other intercepted letters from Ospina's political friends speak very disparagingly of the prospects of the Government.

In regard to the arms spoken of above, they have been lost to the Government. These arms—2,000 Hall's rifles, I believe, with corresponding ammunition—were shipped from Aspinwall by Don Jose M. Hurtado, Intendente-General at Panama, under charge of a Mr. Bonitto, some nine months since, who, in order to get them through the Custom-house of Savanilla, claimed that they were British property. But Nieto would not let them in, and Mr. Bonitto was obliged to take them to Jamaica. From Kingston he again shipped them, this time to Maracaibo, with the expectation of getting them across Venezuela to Bogota. But the *Diario* of Caracas says they have all been seized, the Government of Venezuela not being willing to wink at a violation of its territory. And as President Ospina is shut up in the interior—Mosquera and Nieto holding both the Pacific and Atlantic outlets, it is not easy to see how the Government is to get arms to carry on the war against the Revolutionists. Nevertheless, it is stated that President Ospina was organizing a large force to march against Mosquera, while the latter was equally active in preparations for a decisive battle.

We have some particulars of the late fight on the 7th of November, near Santa Marta, but they are all from revolutionary sources, the Government party having suppressed all information on its side. From these accounts, it appears that Col. Madero, an officer of Gen. Arboleda, who is intrenched in the City of Santa Marta, attacked the revolutionary forces in the Cienega in the rear, with 200 men, while Gen. Arboleda was to land a like number of men from a schooner and bungoes, and attack in front. Madero got into the intrenchments of the enemy, when he was met by their whole force, who defeated him, killing 16 and wounding 40 of his men, and taking 80 prisoners. The revolutionists say that Madero's men left 170 muskets in the field. Arboleda did not come up with his force, the wind, probably, having blown him down the coast. There are many reports—some that he has fled to Jamaica, and some that he has been taken prisoner and brought to Jamaica—but probably none of them are true.

Gov. Nieto has published and sent to Lord John Russell a strong protest against the constant British interference in the domestic quarrels of the country, in which he states that he and his officers were even fired upon by the British mail steamer *Derwent*, as they stood on the beach at Carthagena, as she was passing that port with New-Granadian troops on board for the Government at Santa Marta. I understand that American and British merchants are also protesting against the British steamers for carrying men and munitions of war to the Government party, on the ground that their insurance is vitiated thereby.

The British steamer *Plantagenet* sailed, a few days since, for Aspinwall, with 150 men from Panama for the Government party at Santa Marta.

The Intendente of Panama, having thoroughly repaired the little American steamer *Laura Frances*, formerly employed in Nicaragua, has sent her to Santa Marta to assist Gen. Arboleda in his operations.

As Capt. Tinklepaugh, of the *Northern Light*, came past Porto Bello, near Aspinwall, on Tuesday morning, he saw a schooner going into the former port which answered the description of the American schooner *Nautilus*, now owned by the Carthagena revolutionary Government. The Intendente here, supposing she was going into Porto Bello to take away some cannon balls that have been there since the evacuation of the place by the old Spaniards, on Wednesday dispatched twenty men from Panama to look after the business.

The missing British mail-steamer, from Southampton to St. Thomas, with passengers for this coast, broke her shaft off the Azores, and had to make her way to St. Thomas with one wheel. Just as she reached the latter port she broke the shaft in another place, and had great difficulty in getting into port. Her passengers, one hundred in number, arrived here on Thursday in the succeeding steamer.

The United States steam-corvette *Wyoming*, from Callao, arrived here on Thursday last, having on board Hon. J. R. Clay, U. S. Minister to Peru, and family, for the United States. A good deal of feeling was exhibited at Lima, in diplomatic circles as well as among the people of Lima, on the departure of Mr. Clay, it being the general opinion that President Castilla had acted imprudently in severing the friendly relations between the United States and Peru. On the evening of the 13th, a conspiracy among the military and the people against Castilla was discovered, and several persons were arrested. It is said that had not the plot been betrayed at the moment it was, Castilla would have been deprived of power that very night.

We have in port the United States war-steamers *Lancaster*, *Saranac* and *Wyoming*; also, the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, and the British war-steamer *Mutine*. The *Narragansett* is at Callao.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Funeral Ceremonies in Honor of the late President Mora—The New Capital of Nicaragua—Tyranny in Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus* arrived at Panama from Central American ports on the 21st. She left San José de Guatemala on the 10th, La Union in Salvador on the 15th, Realejo de Nicaragua on the 16th, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica on the 18th November. The news is meagre and unimportant. From Guatemala there is nothing save an account of the ceremonies on the occasion of the President's birth-day. In the capital of Salvador magnificent funeral ceremonies had been celebrated in the Cathedral in memory of Ex-President Mora and Gen. Cañas, of Costa Rica, at which President Barras and his Ministers, and the Archbishop and his clergy assisted.

NICARAGUA.

President Martinez had recovered from his sickness, and reëstablished the capital again at Managua. The United States Minister, Alex. Dimitry, had not been able to prevail upon the Nicaraguan Congress to meet on the 15th of December, in order that it might sanction the Lamar-Zeledon Treaty, before the time provided in the instrument for its approval should expire. No doubt, however, the Government of the United States will extend the time. Mr. Dimitry came passenger on the *Columbus* to Costa Rica. The Government has issued a decree prohibiting the further extraction of gums from the India-rubber trees without special licenses, the people having destroyed most of the trees in the country by cutting them down, so as to get the liquid with greater ease. Business in Nicaragua has never been duller, nor the people in a more abject condition.

COSTA RICA.

The most frightful tyranny still prevails in this unhappy State. The prisons are overflowing with suspected persons, and every day prominent persons, who were the friends of Mora and Cañas are added to the number of the persecuted. Don Crisanto Medina, a prominent merchant and banker, and who took out, in New-York, American papers of citizenship, has been ordered to leave the country, while one son, Crisanto Medina, Jr., has been sentenced to be shot; and another son, Perfecto, is in prison. The secret of the Government enmity to Medina is, that Iglesias & Tinoco, one of which firm occupying a high place in the Government, owes him $50 000, which is in dispute in the courts. Señor Medina, after a lengthened protest before the United States Consul of the injustice and tyranny of the Government, has placed all his property in the hands of Dr. Hine, the Consul. It is not believed that the Government will dare shoot young Medina, as scarcely a particle of proof has been adduced of his complicity in the revolution. In fact, the only evidence is from two of the soldiers of Mora, one of which had already been condemned to death, and the other to exile, and who were whipped to make them criminate Medina. If he is murdered, Mr. Dimitry will be responsible for his death, as he can save him if he chooses to interfere.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Ecuador—Departure of the United States Minister from Peru—Miscellaneous Intelligence from Bolivia and Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Sunday, Nov. 25, 1860.

The British steamer *Lima* arrived at Panama on the 22d, with Valparaiso dates to the 2d, and Lima and Callao to the 14th.

ECUADOR.

The steamer did not touch at Guayaquil, but by way of Paita we learn that on the 13th everything was quiet in Ecuador. Gen. Flores, who was in command of the army in Guayaquil, had determined to go to Quito, to operate toward the defeat of the late treaty between Gen. Franco, late claiming to be President of Ecuador, and President Castilla, of Peru. Gen. Flores declares that Ecuador would like to avoid another war with Peru, but does not fear it, if necessary to preserve her rights. Señor Garcia Moreno is still the Provisional head of the civil government.

PERU.

There is but little of importance from this State. The new Constitution—these States have a new one yearly—has been finally adopted. It commences as usual: "The religion of Peru is Roman Catholic, Apostolic, and is protected by the State. No other worship is tolerated." So you may judge it is not a much healthier instrument than the discarded one. It provides that the President shall be elected for four years, and shall not be voted for for a second term until after a space of four years. I suppose that Castilla will claim that the Constitution cannot be retrospective, as he was not elected to his present term under it.

Mr. Clay, United States Minister, left Lima on the 14th, and took passage for Panama on the United States corvette *Wyoming*. I presume that President Buchanan's late declaration that he should "wash his hands" of the Peruvian claims will not have the effect of hurrying Castilla to cancel them.

The Cricket Club of Lima lately gave a magnificent ball and supper, in which many distinguished guests participated, including most of the foreign Ministers and their wives. Mr. and Mrs. Clay were present. The ball was opened by President Castilla.

In the month of October only about 7,000 tons of guano went to the United States, while 22,000 tons went to England.

The sunken frigate *Callao* has not yet been raised.

BOLIVIA.

President Linares is still somewhat harassed by revolutionary attempts propagated by Belzu and his adherents, though he does not find much difficulty in suppressing them. The whereabouts of Belzu is not known, though he is hovering about the borders of Bolivia.

CHILI.

The Congress of Chili has passed what it calls a "law on civil responsibility," making the authors or abettors of mutinies, riots or seditious movements, jointly answerable for the losses and damages arising from these offences. Congress has also approved of the project of the Government to send a Minister to the Roman Court, although public opinion leans against it, as no one can tell if there will be a Roman Court a month hence.

The Aranco Indians having recommenced their outrages on the border populations, threatening to attack Lota and Coronel, the Government has dispatched a military force against them, and troops to the number of 2,000 or 3,000 men will follow to inflict a rememberable chastisement upon them.

Business the previous fortnight had been dull. Specie scarce. Flour, best Southern brands, $3 50, six months; Inferior, $3. The market in American Lumber has improved. Barley, $2 25 the fanega. California holders have lowered their terms. Silver, in bars, $10 81 per mace. Copper, in bars, $19 50 cash. Copper regulus, $8 cash. Freights to England, £2 15s.; to Hamburg, £3; to United States, $13 to $14. Exchange on London, 60 days, 43¼ pence; on United States, 90 days, 15 per cent premium.

F. W. R.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. Smith, Commander, from New-Orleans 25th, and Havana at 6 P. M. 28th, arrived at this port yesterday at noon.

The financial and political difficulties in the United States had created intense excitement among all classes of the community in Havana. The health of that city was good.

The sugar market was quiet—No. 12 being held at 9 reals ℔ arobe.

Exchange on London, 60 days, 14⅛@15 ℔ cent. premium; Exchange on New-York, 60 days, 12 ℔ cent. premium; Exchange on New-Orleans, 10 ℔ cent. premium.

The *Cahawba* has on freight $211,000 in gold.

The *Cahawba* left at Havana the United States mail steamship *Philadelphia*, Brown, from New-York for New-Orleans, with one of her cylinders broken.

Mails for the Pacific.

Post-Office, New-York, Dec. 1, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that, from and after this date, all letters received at this office for California, Oregon and Washington Territory, within five days after the sailing of the California steamers, (except such as are addressed "*via Panama*,") will be sent by the Overland route *via* St. Louis.

JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

INTEREST ON COUNTY DEPOSITS.

MR. PLATT APPEARS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF SUPERVISORS AND ANSWERS SUNDRY QUESTIONS.

The Committees on Annual Taxes and Printing and Stationery of the Board of Supervisors met again conjointly, at 2 P. M. yesterday, in accordance with the resolution directing them to inquire what interest, if any, was agreed to be paid in monies deposited with the City Chamberlain, as County Treasurer.

Mr. Nathan C. Platt, the City Chamberlain, and his counsel, Ex-Judge Whiting, were present, and Supervisor Blunt was in the Chair.

The Clerk read the resolution under which the Committee acts.

Mr. Whiting asked whether there was a majority of each Committee present?

Supervisor Blunt said there was not, but that there was a majority of the whole present—a quorum.

The Clerk read the subpœna that had been addressed to Mr. Platt, calling upon him to be present.

Mr. Whiting objected to proceeding, unless there was a majority of each Committee present.

Supervisor Blunt asked whether Mr. Whiting appeared as counsel for Mr. Platt?

Mr. Whiting replied that he did.

Supervisor Blunt asked whether Mr. Platt objected to being sworn.

Mr. Whiting said he objected to proceeding, unless there was a quorum of each Committee present.

Supervisor Blunt said they would wait awhile until some other members arrived.

Supervisor Briggs soon after arrived, and said Supervisor Purdy had requested that the Committee wait a few moments till his arrival. As soon as he came,—all were then present except Supervisor Roche.

Supervisor Blunt said—Mr. Platt, will you be sworn, Sir?

Mr. Whiting—One moment, Sir. We want to see if this Committee has a right to make this investigation. There is no law that authorizes it, Sir.

Mr. Whiting read from the Revised Statutes, (last edition,) vol. 1, pp. 842 to 851, the law conferring the powers which the Supervisors may exercise. Mr. Whiting claimed that Mr. Platt was a County officer, except *ex-officio*, and that the clause which gives the Supervisors power to require any County officer, or any officer whose salary is paid by the County, (neither of which Mr. Platt was,) to make a report to them in relation to the duties of his office, did not authorize the present proceeding. Further, as regarded the law conferring the power to issue a subpœna it specified that the matter to be inquired into must be "within the jurisdiction of" the Board, in order that the Committee might act. This matter was not within the jurisdiction of the Supervisors, and *à fortiori* not within the jurisdiction of any Committee of that Board.

Supervisor Blunt said the Legislature passed a certain portion of the tax levy for the City, and a portion of it for the County, and the law gave the Supervisors full power to inquire with regard to money appropriated for County purposes.

Supervisor Purdy said that if the right of the Committee to act was questioned it must be shown that it had not a right to act by those who questioned the right. Supervisor Purdy said the matter before them was to ask Mr. Platt to furnish a bond.

Supervisor Blunt and Mr. Whiting corrected him. The resolution referred to in the subpœna said nothing about the bond.

Supervisor Blunt declared it the ruling of the Chair that the Committee had a right to proceed. If he was sustained by the Committee in this view he would proceed to question Mr. Platt.

Supervisor Purdy said then the counsel could object.

Supervisor Blunt asked Mr. Whiting whether he appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Whiting—Appeal to whom?

Supervisor Blunt—Appeal to the Committee.

Mr. Whiting said he was for taking the sense of the Committee.

The Chair was sustained unanimously.

Mr. Whiting said, that while the Committee had no right to question Mr. Platt, he had advised Mr. Platt to forego his right and to answer. In so doing Mr. Platt did not see why he should be selected to answer these simple questions, the answer to which might have been readily obtained from other sources. Still, to silence the reports which had got about, Mr. Platt would answer, and it would be shown that he had performed his duty fully; it was to be regretted that all the public officers had not done theirs as well. He should advise Mr. Platt to answer only those questions which were strictly within the scope of the resolution.

Mr. Platt was sworn, and Supervisor Blunt proceeded to question him, with the following result:

Q.—Mr. Platt, were you nominated or appointed City Chamberlain by His Honor the Mayor, Fernando Wood, which appointment or nomination was confirmed by the Board of Aldermen? A.—Yes.

Mr. Platt, what is the amount of moneys now deposited with you as County Treasurer—about the amount? A.—The amount to-day is $1,996,832, larger than at any previous time. In October it was overdrawn.

Q.—Mr. Platt, is that the entire money deposited with you as County Treasurer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Platt, was there any understanding or agreement between you and His Honor the Mayor or any other person, that you were to pay interest on any county moneys deposited with you as City Chamberlain or County Treasurer?

Mr. Whiting objected to the words "City Chamberlain" in the question.

Supervisor Blunt was willing to alter it so as to read "City Chamberlain, *ex officio* County Treasurer."

Mr. Whiting contended that with what Mr. Platt did as City Chamberlain, this Committee had nothing to do.

Finally, the question was amended by substituting "by virtue of said office," before "County Treasurer," instead of "or."

A.—No. Q.—Mr. Platt, are you President of the Artisans' Bank? [Objected to and withdrawn.]

Q.—Mr. Platt, have you any knowledge of any understanding or agreement on the part of the Artisans' Bank, or the Park Bank, with you or the Mayor, or any other person, by which interest was to be paid, or is paid, to the county, on any of the monies deposited by you, as City Chamberlain, by virtue of said office of County Treasurer? A.—I have no knowledge of any such arrangement.

Q.—Do you, as City Chamberlain, by virtue of said office of County Treasurer, pay, or have you at any time paid interest on county monies deposited with you, and if so, what is the rate of interest so paid?

Mr. Whiting advised Mr. Platt that he was not bound to answer this unless he pleased, and subsequently declared that he would not answer it.

Supervisor Blunt said that moneys were paid to Mr. Platt, as City Chamberlain, and then they were transferred to the County account. They must question Mr. Platt, therefore, as City Chamberlain.

Supervisor Purdy said there was no charge against Mr. Platt, and he was abundantly able to answer. What shall we do? said he.

Mr. Whiting—That's your business. I didn't come here to advise you, but to take care of Mr. Platt's interests.

Supervisor Purdy argued that the question was proper.

Mr. Whiting stated that Mr. Platt would answer the question not under oath, and placed himself on this ground because he denied the right of the Committee to ask the question. He objected on the ground that the Committee had no power under the resolution to make the inquiry, and that question was already answered.

Supervisor Purdy asked whether he considered that Mr. Platt would say here, not under oath what he could not say under oath. Mr. Whiting did not. Had the Supervisors addressed a note to Mr. Platt, asking these questions, they would have been answered. They had been answered to the Chairman of the Committee, and yet the Chairman had said he would compel Mr. Platt to appear before the Committee. The whole proceeding was founded on political movements, and it was designed merely to give papers themes for editorials to affect the coming election. Why was this investigation deferred till now? Corruption was brought to bear upon all departments of the Government. This was but the effort of a man gone out of office to injure the man who had come into office. The Committee knew that the moneys were all paid into the Treasury as City money. The proper way was to call upon the Heads of Departments for information, and not upon their subordinates.

Supervisor Blunt denied that Mr. Platt had been dragged before the Committee. He had been politely requested to come in the first instance, and had failed to do so. He denied that Mr. Platt had answered the questions to him personally.

Mr. Platt—I did.

Supervisor Blunt said Mr. Platt had told him to go to the Head of Department, and had not answered the questions about interest at all. As for the Bunkum talk about outside influences upon the Supervisors, he flung them back. A gentleman had been removed from the office of City Chamberlain for cause, and now inquiries were made without, with regard to the interest on the deposits, and he had introduced the resolution to satisfy the demand for information from the public.

Supervisor Purdy said he felt it due to the Supervisors to say that he did not believe they were actuated in this matter by any improper influence. Although he was a Democrat, and sympathized with Mr. Platt, because he was a Democrat, and with all Democrats, [laughter,] he believed this investigation a fair one. It would not appear well for Mr. Platt to answer this question not under oath, and he would not advise him so to answer it.

Mr. Whiting and Mr. Platt repeated that the latter had told Mr. Blunt that he paid no interest.

Supervisor Blunt said Mr. Platt had said nothing of the kind, and there had been no conversation to that effect. The thing was perfectly absurd on the face of it.

Supervisor Davis argued that the question was a proper one.

Mr. Whiting withdrew his objection.

A.—No.

Supervisor Blunt said these were all the questions he had to ask under the resolution alluded to in the subpœna. The Committee had further been directed to obtain a bond from Mr. Platt. The bond had been sent to Mr. Platt two months ago, and he had expressed himself satisfied with it. Six times Mr. Platt had been sent to and he had finally sent the bond back with the objection that it recited the law. He, (Supervisor Blunt,) had asked Mr. Platt whether he would execute the bond if the law was stricken from it. The Corporation Counsel had advised Mr. Platt that he was not compelled to give the bond, and nevertheless Mr. Platt had undertaken to give the bond.

Mr. Whiting said the bond which Mr. Platt had showed him, now in his hands, was not fit to be executed. If the Supervisors prepared a bond and requested Mr. Platt to execute it, Mr. Platt would do so if he was required by law to do so. He did not want it to go forth to the community that Mr. Platt had given no security. He had given security.

Supervisor Blunt said that as City Chamberlain Mr. Platt had given a bond, but it was provided by law that he should give a bond for the security of the County funds.

Supervisor Purdy repeated that Mr. Platt had given all the security that hitherto he had seemed required to give. Still, he thought that Mr. Platt should give the bond now required.

Mr. Whiting impugned the candor of Supervisor Blunt in saying that the funds were in Mr. Platt's hands without security. He said that in anything he had said here about political influence brought to bear here he had not designed to include the whole Board, but only the gentleman who had been most active in getting up this investigation. When Mr. Platt had promised to give the bond, he had undoubtedly supposed that he was required to do so by law, and had given the promise only upon that hypothesis. Mr. Whiting read the opinion of the Counsel of the Board that Mr. Platt was not compelled to give the bond.

Supervisor Blunt stated that this opinion and all these matters had been brought before the Committee, and that notwithstanding all this Mr. Platt had consented to give the bond. Supervisor Blunt denied that he desired to give it forth to the community that Mr. Platt was under no bonds whatever, but he believed that in spite of the opinion of the learned counsel, Mr. Platt was required by law to give the bond.

Supervisor Purdy moved that the Committee adjourn.

Supervisor Blunt inquired what should be done about the bond.

Supervisor Purdy said it was but fair that Mr. Whiting should have an opportunity to examine the bond, and asked Mr. Whiting how much time he would require. Mr. Whiting said two or three days.

Supervisor Purdy moved for an adjournment till Monday.

Supervisor Blunt thought there was no reason for adjourning to so late a day.

Mr. Whiting—Well, if you think the gentleman's going to run away with the money you'd better take measures to stop him immediately.

Supervisor Blunt—I believe I have the floor.

Mr. Whiting—Well, keep it then.

Supervisor Blunt said he saw no reason or advantage in the counsel's throwing out such slurs. The Committee was simply doing its duty, and was expected to complete its work as speedily as possible.

The Committee finally adjourned to Monday, 2 P. M., at which hour Mr. Whiting said, if it was found that Mr. Platt was required by law to give the bond he would be there with the document.

The Putnam Phalanx.

THEY VISIT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

The Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn., whose intended visit to Mount Vernon has for some time been announced, arrived in this City, by the New-Haven train, yesterday about 3 o'clock, P. M., having been detained some two hours at Stamford, Conn. They marched from Twenty-third-street, passing through Union-square, where they paused for a short time and paid their respects to the equestrian statue of Washington. Their arrival and march attracted great attention, and from the cars to the Astor House they were escorted by a large assemblage of people. They wear the uniform of the Continental Army, pure and simple, which certainly never appeared so well since it was worn by our fathers, as it does upon the Putnam Phalanx. Many of the members of this corps are men extraordinary for their physical proportions, several of the officers for their venerable years, and all, without exception, for their soldierly bearing. Mayor Goodwin, the Commander, stands six feet six inches in his stockings, and is a most venerable personage, his flowing hair and beard being of a snowy whiteness. Notwithstanding he is near seventy years of age he walks with a step as elastic, and a gait as erect as the youngest of the corps. They number 90 muskets, and traveling with them on this pilgrimage to the Tomb of Washington are a large number of honorary members. They proceeded to the Astor House, where dinner had been long in waiting for them. There they spent about an hour, and then reformed and marched at 5 o'clock to the Jersey City ferry, which they crossed and then took the cars for Philadelphia *en route* to Washington. Company 3, of the Continental Guard of this City, Capt. Wm. Rainer did escort duty on the occasion. The following are the officers of the Company: Major Horace Goodwin; Staff Adjutant Joseph D. Williams; Quarter-Master, E. B. Strong; Paymaster, Jas. B. Crosby; Commissary, Henry C. Denning; Assistant-Commissary, Alonzo W. Brige, Judge Advocate, Isaac W. Stewort; Chaplain, Rev. Asher Moore; Surgeon, Dr. Thomas Miner; Sergent-Major, Wm. Isham; Quarter master-sergent, Oliver Ellsworth; Ensign Wm. J. D. Enslow.

The following is the programme of their movement: They arrive in Philadelphia to-night, and leave thence for Baltimore at noon on Tuesday, where they remain until Wednesday at 4 P. M. They then start for Washington, where they spend Wednesday night, and on Thursday proceed to Mount Vernon, and return to Washington the same day. On Friday they leave for home, and will arrive in New-York Saturday morning. After tarrying to obtain refreshments, they take the afternoon train for Hartford.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 3.

The Putnam Phalanx arrived this evening and were escorted to the hotel by the "Minute Men of Seventy-six." They leave for Baltimore in the morning.

Prayer for the Union.

LARGE MEETING IN DR. ADAMS' CHURCH.

At the suggestion of many leading clergymen of different denominations in this City and Brooklyn, a prayer-meeting was held at noon yesterday (the hour for the assembling of Congress) at Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, in Madison-square, to supplicate the Divine blessing upon our National Councils, and to ask for the Devine interposition in the present distracted state of the country.

At the hour of meeting the church was completely filled with people, and many who came during the progress of the exercises were compelled to leave for want of a seat or standing room.

Rev. Dr. Cutler, rector of St Ann's Church, Brooklyn, presided, and opened the exercises by briefly stating the object of the meeting. Passages of Scripture were then read, after which the congregation sung the hymn, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne."

Dr. Cutler then made a fervent appeal to the Throne of Grace in behalf of our beloved country, and invoked the blessing of the Almighty upon our national legislators, now just assembling; that peace and harmony might prevail in their deliberations, and that the dark cloud that now lowers upon the land might be lifted up and swept away.

After another hymn by the Congregation, Rev. Dr. DeWitt, of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Lafayette-place, offered up a most impressive prayer for the continuance of our National Union, and the happiness and prosperity of the people.

The venerable Dr. Spring followed, in a fervent appeal to the Most High to preserve us from the impending dangers, and to restore that Union and fraternal feeling which formerly existed between the different sections of our country.

Prayers were also offered by Rev. Dr. Adams and others, beseeching the author of all blessings to continue his Divine protection to us as a people, and to guard us against the assaults of the enemies of the Republic, whether from within or without.

After the passage of a resolution to meet again today, at Rev. Dr. Pott's Church, in University-place, the meeting closed by benediction from Chancellor Ferris.

Police Reports.

DESPERATE AFFRAY BETWEEN DRUNKEN MEN—TWO PERSONS STABBED.

A number of Germans met on Sunday evening in the lager-bier saloon No. 142 Essex-street, and entered upon a corousal. In the midst of their jollification offense was taken by two brothers, named Xavier and Carl Hockreiter, at something which was said by Leonard Gandor and Henry Klatz, and a fight was the consequence. Suddenly Gandor and Klotz called out that they had been stabbed, when others of the party interposed, and detained the assailants until the police arrived and took charge of them. Gandor was removed to his residence, No. 140 Essex-street, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Wells, who pronounced his wound to be of a dangerous character. Klotz was not so seriously hurt. The prisoners were yesterday taken before Justice Brennan, who committed them, pending the result of the injuries they are charged with having inflicted.

A FUGITIVE BURGLAR FROM BOSTON.

Yesterday morning Capt. Dowling arrested a man named Timothy Burke, who is charged with having, a short time since, perpetrated a burglary in Boston and stolen $500 in cash. The prisoner is well known to the New-York Police, and a description of him having been forwarded from Boston, it led to his apprehension. Justice Kelly committed him to prison, pending the arrival of an officer to conduct him to Massachusetts.

PROBABLY FATAL FIGHT IN A BAKERY.

On Tuesday night, James Flood and James Bates, both journeymen bakers employed by Mr. Hewett, at No. 81 Crosby-street, had a fight in the shop, with reference to something about their work, and Flood struck his opponent a terrible blow upon the head with a club, causing a fracture of his skull. The injured man was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the Police arrested his assailant, who was committed to prison.

AN OUTRAGE UPON A WOMAN.

On Sunday night a young woman named Catharine Healy was walking on the Bloomingdale Road, when a fellow calling himself Richard McBride waylaid her, and attempted to commit an assault. She screamed for assistance, and a Twelfth Ward policeman ran up and took McBride into custody. He was locked up for trial.

THE PRIZE RING.

Fight between Dennis Horrigan and William Clarke for $100 a side—Woods and King's Fight Postponed.

A prize-fight came off at Bull's Ferry, N. J., yesterday morning, between two light-weights, named Dennis Horrigan and William Clarke, for $100 a side, in which the latter was declared the victor after fighting forty-four rounds. The fight was witnessed by about seven hundred persons.

From 1 o'clock, until daylight, carriages continued arriving at Wilson's "Woodbine," at Weehawken, and also a large number of pedestrians. An unusually large number of thieves were observable among the crowd.

About 6½ o'clock the party started for the scene of battle, and as soon as the men were upon the ground, a ring was formed by joining hands, the ropes and stakes having been, by some oversight, left behind.

When the men stripped, the odds lay in favor of Horrigan, but it seemed as if they never would commence, it being fully ten minutes before a blow was struck, both men seeming afraid to begin. After considerable sparring and feinting, a stray blow from Denny soon brought matters to a crisis. Horrigan had the best of the fighting during the first fifteen rounds, but his left eye becoming fearfully swollen, he fought shy, and thereby spoiled his chances. Clarke displayed great gameness, and forced the fighting after the twentieth round, and elicited frequent applause from his friends for his science and prowess.

The men fought forty-four rounds, and the fight lasted three hours and twenty-two minutes.

Considerable betting occurred during the fight, mostly at even. No interference was made by the police, there being but one officer on the ground.

Several knock-down blows were given on both sides, Clarke having the greater number to his credit. Horrigan was terribly punished about the face, his left eye being completely closed, and he bore evidence of rather severe usage about the body. Clarke was also roughly handled, but seemed as fresh at the close as when he first entered the ring.

Clarke was seconded by Henry Winkle and Wm. Donnelly, while Horrigan's interests were looked after by Mohanan and Harry Lazarus.

All the leading members of the sporting fraternity were present, and included among their numbers nearly all the "Mulligan" men, and most of the "Broadway statues," besides three or four fast members of the Metropolitan Police.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the failure of Woods and King to be present, but it appeared, on inquiry, that the purse ($500) for which they were to fight had not been fully made up, so the event is postponed until next Thursday morning, when it will, it is said, positively come off. But, under present appearances, there is very little likelihood of these men coming together this Fall.

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS IN THE FIRE!

HERRING'S SAFE THE CHAMPION!

Chicago, Nov. 24, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

Gentlemen: It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, purchased from you a few years since, has just passed through the fire which destroyed our store on the night of the 21st inst., and upon opening it we find all our books, papers and money in as good a state of preservation as when put in the safe, not a sign of fire on them, although it was not got out for fifty-eight hours after the fire commenced. We can cheerfully recommend your safes as being all they claim to be—the Champion Safe of the World.

O. F. FULLER & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable and perfect protection from fire now known, can be purchased only of the subscribers,

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,
New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO.,
New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO.,
Chicago.

$1,000 reward is still offered to any person who can prove that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

[Advertisement.]

EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS,
OPEN THIS DAY.
INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS,
No. 625 Broadway.
Including the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY
and
JARVES COLLECTION.
Admission 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

"IT IS COLD, ALACK!"—Just so; and this reminds us that Knox has now on exhibition his rich and elegant stock of fancy Furs, an item of intelligence of especial importance to the ladies. Those who are about purchasing will find no difficulty in suiting themselves, both as regards quality and price, at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., widely known as the Hat Store.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of Ricord, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon, of Paris, and of Professors Carnochan and V. Mott, of this City, treats successfully Nervous Debility, and other diseases of importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-street. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. Hammond, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. Andrew Reid, No. 807 Broadway, employed three physicians for four years and expended $300 for ringworm on his children's heads without the slightest benefit, yet $10 worth of Holloway's Pills and Ointment effected a complete cure.

[Advertisement.]

Rose Elmer, the popular drama at Barnum's Museum, is produced there this afternoon and evening, for the last day but four, as others, which have been in rehearsal, must be introduced next week. The Aztec Children, What Is It? Monster Snakes, &c., are on view, as usual.

[Advertisement.]

"Central Park Skate Emporium."—Skates of all kinds, from 50 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit everybody. CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

William E. Robinson is the candidate of the entire people, except those bound by the wire-pullers, for Judge in the new Judicial District, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards. Vote for him and get others to do the same.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Monday, Dec. 3—6 P. M.

Flour and Grain quiet, and no sales. *Lake Imports* for the last 48 hours, 152 bbls. Flour; 33,000 bushels Wheat; 36,500 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Barley; 1,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports* for the same time, 6,154 bushels Corn. *Lake Imports for the month of November*—9,203 bbls. Flour; 2,067,867 bushels Wheat; 460,216 bushels Corn; 58,199 bushels Oats; 262,941 bushels Barley; 63,459 bushels Rye; 58,669 bushels Peas. *Imports since the opening of navigation*—121,165 bbls. Flour; 9,449,461 bushels Wheat; 4,966,952 bushels Corn; 384,416 bushels Oats; 1,319,707 bushels Barley; 242,340 bushels Rye; 97,072 bushels Peas; 189,684,228 feet Lumber. *Shipments by Canal for the month of November*—71,794 bbls. Flour; 1,743,134 bushels Wheat; 340,444 bushels Corn; 52,963 bushels Oats; 282,245 bushels Barley; 89,680 bushels Rye; 62,408 bushels Peas. *Shipments since opening of navigation*—417,832 bbls. Flour; 6,684,053 bushels Wheat; 4,445,673 bushels Corn; 400,082 bushels Oats; 1,201,102 bushels Barley; 165,687 bushels Rye; 184,117,212 feet Lumber. The receipts of Canal tolls at Oswego since opening of navigation to Dec. 1 are $439,807 29, showing an increase of $207,641 37 over the tolls of last year.

Chicago, Monday, Dec. 3.

Flour quiet. Wheat active, but 1c. lower: sales 66,000 bushels at 74. for North Western Club; 71½c. @72c. for No. 1; 69c.@70c. for No. 2, in store. Corn quiet. Oats dull. *Receipts*—2,400 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—18,000 bushels Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at 7 ℔ cent. premium.

Buffalo, Monday, Dec. 3—6 P. M.

Flour quiet; no sales. Corn and Oats also quiet, and no sales. Barley in moderate demand; sales 9,000 bushels at 54c. Whisky nominal, at 17¼c. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbl. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bush. Corn. Charleston, Saturday, Dec. 1. Cotton, sales to day, 1,000 bales; prices for Middling ranging from 8c.@11c. Market easier.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from Havana and New-Orleans—H. Wilder, Miss A. M. Roberts, Mrs. Auchenlecke, W. Deckert, W. Johnson, D. Tyneberg, D. Perleson, B. Windtt, Mme. Bonderan, Miss Hogan, M. Delorme, M. Ferreria, J. Silveria, W. H. Stratton, L. Fernandez, Capt. H. Reimer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 08 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises..11 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 57 | Gov. Island.12 46 | Hell Gate.... 2 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 3.

Cleared.

Steamship John Bell, (Br.,) Aird, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.

Ship Missouri, Hughes, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son.

Bark F. Secor, Thompson, Naples, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schooner E. Pratt, Sherman, Savannah, Wallace, Sherwood & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, Nov. 24, with passengers and treasure to D. B. Allen. Left at Aspinwall, bark Nimrod, from Bermuda, just arrived. Nov. 27, off S. W. point of St. Domingo, passed brig Arabella, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Cahawba, Smith, New-Orleans Nov. 25, and Havana 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. Had heavy westerly gales. Nov. 29, 4:40 P. M., 60 miles N. of Cape Florida, exchanged signals with bark West Wind, standing N.

Steamship Gen. Florio, (new,) Tilly, Wilmington, Del., 21 hours, in ballast to D. Martinez & Co. Is for the Government of Central America.

Steamer Josephine, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Curlew, Aldrich, Providence, in ballast to Isaac Odell.

Bark Hoqua, Cartwright, Amoy Aug. 5, passed Angier Sept. 5, with teas to A. A. Low & Bros. Has had nothing but light winds through the Atlantic.

Bark Penguin, Wheeler, Hong Kong July 30, left Angier Sept 10, with sugar, rice and silks to A. A. Low & Bros.

Bark Florida, Mundy, Philadelphia 10 ds., with coal to Jersey City Ferry Co.

Brig Marshal Ney, Page, Winebah, W. C. A., Sept. 14, with palm oil, &c., to E. R. Ware. The M. N. has had nothing but light winds and calms from the Equator.

Brig C. F. O'Brien, Ames, Mobile 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Wingold, (of Boston,) Loring, Fernandina, Fla., 9 ds., with naval stores to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Lincoln, Cornwallis, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Ellen Baker, Stillman, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams & Co.

Schr. Maugham, Scudder, Galveston 16 ds., with cotton and hides to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Maria and Elizabeth, Bogart, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Bee, Holden, Smyrna, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Ann D. Hays, Robinson, Philadelphia 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Eveline Ross, Doder, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Memento, Birdsall, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Cribb, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mariam, Jordan, Millville 2 ds., with iron.

Schr. Leader, Gordon, Rondout, for Rockport.

Schr. Nile, Long, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Fred Dyer, Cothell, Philadelphia, coal for Salem.

Schr. Ann Bell, Boyd, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Pavilion, Langley, Rondout, coal for Boston.

Schr. Gipsy, Ingalls, Elizabethport, coal for Salem.

Schr. Amelia, Smith, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Sailed.

Ships Missouri, for New-Orleans; M. Livingston, for Havre. Barks Restless, for St. Martin's; John Winthrop, for New-Orleans; Ilva, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo. Brig R. C. Dyer, for St. Jago.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Arr. steamship S. R. Spaulding, from Baltimore; bark Mustang, from New-Orleans.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3.—Steamship Huntsville, from New-York, arrived at 1 o'clock this morning.

Miscellaneous.

St. Thomas, Nov. 15.—Schr. Sally Rose, (of Norfolk,) Laughty, from Trinidad, for New-York, with a cargo of asphaltum, arrived here on the 9th inst., leaking badly. The Royal Mail steamship Shannon arrived on the 9th, 8 days overdue, one shaft broken, and the other defective.

Returned.—Schr. Danville, Chester, hence for Richmond, having, Nov. 30, off Smith's Island, during a heavy blow from N. W., carried away bowsprit, maintopmast, sprung mainmast, split sails, &c.

Spoken, &c.

Dido—Br. brig, from London for Zanzibar, Oct. 15, lat. 0 09, lon. 23 20.

Quickstep—ship, from Callao for Norfolk, Nov. 13, lat. 16 23, lon. 51 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Mumford Sept. 12, barks Costarillo and Jones, from and for Salem, ldg.

At Cape Coast Sept. 4, brig Anglo Saxon, from Boston, dischg.

Aspinwall—Arr., Nov. 18, Am. brig Roanoke, Long, Baltimore; 19th, Am. bark Arethusa, Hooper, New-York; 20th, Am. steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, New-York; H. B. M.'s ship Racer, Greytown; 21st, New Granadian, schr. Convencion, Malluro, Greytown; Eng. steamer Conway, Hammack, Greytown; Eng. steamer Soleut, Leeds, St. Thomas.

Sld., Nov. 15, Am. steamship Ariel, Wilson, New-York; 16th, Am. schr. Ella, Shanks, Bocas del Toro; Eng. schr. Fire Fly, Fisher, do.; Hanoverian brig Bertha, Craft, San Juan del Norte; 17th, Eng. steamer Conway, Hammack, do.; Am schr. Ellicott, Wing, Minatitlan; 19th, Eng. steamer Plantaganet, Kidd, St. Martha; 20th, New Granadian steamer Colon, Iglesia, do.; Am. bark Xanthe, Chasman, New-York; 21st, Eng. schr. Minerva, Collins, Kingston; 22d, Eng. steamer Conway, Hammack, Carthagena; 23d, Eng. steamer Soleut, Leeds, St. Thomas.

Callao—Arr., Oct. 28, Am. ship Princess Royal, Chinchas; Julia Lawrence, do.; 31st, Monsoon, Valparaiso; Nov. 1, Young America, do.; 4th, B. F. Hoxie, 44 ds. fm. San Francisco; Audubon, Island of Ceylon 80 ds.; 10th, Betsey Williams, Chinchas; 11th, Charles de Merwin, Caldera; Harry Hammond, do.

Sld., Nov. 3, Am. ships Agnes Leeds, Chinchas; 4th, Julia Lawrence, United States; 6th, Hellespont, England; 8th, Young America, do.; 10th, B. F. Hoxie, Chinchas; 11th, Joseph Hale, do.; Atalanta, do.

Valparaiso—Arr., Oct. 17, Am. ships Huntsville, 86 ds. from Puget's Sound; 18th, Wild Pigeon, 76 ds. from New-York; 26th, Contest, 111 ds. from New-York; 27th, William Sprague, from Talcahuano; 28th, Juno, 100 ds. from Boston; James Wilson, from Sydney.

Sld., Oct. 20, Am. ships Huntsville, for Coquimbo; 23d, Monsoon, for Callao.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR

CHILDREN TEETHING.

LETTER FROM A MOTHER IN LOWELL, MASS.

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, in order to test the remedy, and, when given to the boy according to directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

Mrs. H. A. ALGER.

Lowell, Mass.

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the SYRUP, and suffering, crying babies, and restless nights, have disappeared. A single trial of the SYRUP never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething, we [illegible] for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP [illegible] relief to [illegible] health.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP [illegible] of the year to MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, or others, we say, [illegible] MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE LAFAYETTE.—No. 12 LAFAYETTE-place, [illegible] furnished [illegible] single gentleman; furnished apartments, [illegible] desirable [illegible]. WM. PALMER, Proprietor.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 20 CENTS, WHEN 10 [illegible] load, [illegible] split, at small cost,) foot of East 30d-st. C. COLLINS.